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No. 9403.—Vol. LX. *WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1895.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, PROPHETE; Mdlles. Lejeune and Giulia Ravogli; Signori Arimondi, Pini-Corsi, Iginio-Corsi, Castelmary, and Tamagno. TO-MORROW, at 8, PAGLIACCI and PHILEMON ET BAUCIS; Mdlles. Marie Engle and Fanny Moody; MM. Plançon, Ancona, Bonnard, Green, Castelmary, and De Lucia. FRIDAY, at 8, LOHENGRIN; Mmes. Albani and Olitzka; MM. Bertran, Plançon, Gillibert, and Ancona. SATURDAY, at 8.30, IL TROVATORE; Mdlles. Marguerite Macintyre and Giulia Ravogli; Signori Iginio Corsi, Pessina, Arimondi, and Tamagno. MONDAY, May 20 (by desire), FRA DIAVOLO; Signor De Lucia, Mr. David Bispham; and Mdlle. Marie Engle. TUESDAY, May 21, OTELLO (Second Performance); Mdme. Albani and Mdlle. Olitzka, Signori Pessina, Pelagalli-Rossetti, Mordy, Green, Arimondi, and Tamagno. WEDNESDAY, May 22, FALSTAFF.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
Sir Augustus Harris has the honour to announce the engagement of the famous Italian actress Signora ELEANORA DUSE, who, with her specially-selected Company, will commence her engagement for THREE NIGHTS and ONE MATINEE EACH WEEK, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, in LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS; FRIDAY, May 24, LA FEMME DE CLAUDE; SATURDAY, May 25 (Morning), LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS; MONDAY, May 27, LA LOCANDIERA and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

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SATURDAY, at 8, LILY OF KILLARNEY.

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Mr. Tree, Sole Lessee and Manager.
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TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, JOHN-A-DREAMS.
Mr. Tree, Mr. Charles Cartwright, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Le Thiere, and Mrs. Tree.
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TO-NIGHT at 8.30, a New Musical Farce, entitled
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ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. George Alexander.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE TRIUMPH OF THE PHILISTINES, and How Mr. Jorgan preserved the Morals of Market Pewbury under very Trying Circumstances, by Henry Arthur Jones. Mr George Alexander, Messrs. Herbert Waring, H. V. Esmond, H. H. Vincent, E. M. Robson, Ernest Hendrie, James Welch, Arthur Royston, Mark Paton, Duncan Tovey, Master Frank Saker, Lady Monckton, Miss Elliott Page, Miss Blanche Wilmot, and Miss Juliette Nesville. MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

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THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Humperdinck's enormously successful fairy Opera HANSEL AND GRETEL, by the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. SPECIAL EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY (Wednesday), at 2.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.—R. D'Oyly Carte, Proprietor and Manager.

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TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new and original farcical comedy, entitled,
THE LADIES' IDOL,
By Arthur Law.
Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH, Messrs. J. Beauchamp, C. P. Little, S. Warden, F. Volpe, K. Douglas; Mesdames M. Palfrey, G. Homfrey, E. Beringer. Preceded at 8.15 by HAL THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY (Wednesday), at 3.

STRAND THEATRE.
Mr. J. L. SHINE'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, an original Farce, in Three Acts, by George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, entitled FANNY. Messrs. John L. Shine, W. H. Day, Robb Harwood, T. P. Haynes, Owen Harris, &c.; Misses May Whitty, Katie Lee, Mrs. Raleigh. Preceded, at 8.15, by an original play in one act, by Henry Byatt, entitled BEFORE THE DAWN. Misses Alice Rees and Katie Lee; Mr. Matthew Brodie. Doors open at 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS ONLY, at 3. Preceded by THE BACKSLIDER, at 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

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W. S. PENLEY as CHARLEY'S AUNT.
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Manager, Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a Caricature, in three acts, by G. W. Godfrey, entitled VANITY FAIR, in which Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. C. Sugden, &c., will appear. Preceded at 7.45 by A NEAR SHAVE. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone, 3,031. MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 25, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wyatt.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, BARON GOLOSH, adapted from Messrs. Ordenneau and Audran's "L'Oncle Célestin." Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr Harry Paulton, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. W. S. Laidlaw, Mr. George Humpherey, and Mr. Frank Wyatt; Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Florence Perry, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss Violet Melnotte. At 7.50, A HAPPY THOUGHT. Open 7.30. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
In consequence of the inability of the Sultan's Imperial Wrestlers to arrive in England in time for the Grand International Tournament, which was advertised to commence on the 20th, the management of the Alhambra are reluctantly compelled to postpone the same for a date which will be duly announced, with full particulars.

ALHAMBRA.
TO-NIGHT, ALI BABA, at 10, the New Grand Spectacle, in which Mdlle. Grigolatis, with her Aerial Ballet, will appear. At 8, A DAY OUT. Varieties by the Hanlons, Della Rocca, Henri French, Johnson, Riano, and Bentley, Hengler Sisters, Billie Barlow, Mabel Allen, Clermont's Animals, &c. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Open 7.45.

EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, will be presented
FAUST,
a grand new spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet by Mdme. Katti Lanner from the Scenario of Mr. Wilhelm, and produced under their joint superintendence. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Mr. Ernest Ford. Supported by Mdlle. Francesca Zanfretta, Signorina Helene Cornalba, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by Sisters Andersen, Belloni, Griffin, and Dubois, Fillis' Dogs, Florrie West, Lina Pantzer, Ducreux and Geraldine, Egger-Rieser, the Pantzers, and TO-NIGHT Yvette Guilbert. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
EVERY EVENING at 7.50. Black Patti, Fredericks Demons, Rose Baker, My Fancy, John Le Hay, Emmeline Ethardo, Edwin Barwick, The Florence Troupe, May Evans, La Belle Rose, Florence D'Orville, Edith Yorke, M. Richard and his Serpentine Dancing Dogs, Clara Wieland, the New Series of Tableaux Vivants, and Henry Lee in his impersonations of Great Men—Past and Present. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

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GOING TO THE WALWORTH.

Whether the result of the Walworth election be bad as the *Daily Chronicle* holds it, unfortunate as it is considered by the *Daily News*, or excellent and timely as it appears to us, it is, at any rate, decisive. No one can pretend to regard Walworth as a typical Tory constituency. It was barely won by the Conservatives in 1885, in consequence of a divided opposition; it was retained by a comparatively slender majority in 1886, when London went almost solid Unionist; and it was captured for the Radicals by the late eccentric member in 1892 by a majority of 296. Nor can the appearance of a Social Democrat upon the scene be held responsible for this Ministerial rebuff. Had every vote given to Mr. Lansbury been cast for Colonel Reade, the latter would still have been more than two hundred votes behind his Conservative opponent. The Radical vote has decreased and the Conservative strength has increased, and that is the simple explanation of the result. The Prime Minister told us—it is true it was some time ago—that the Government would carry on as long as they had a majority of one in the House of Commons. If there are a few more vacancies in constituencies at present represented by Radicals, they will soon approach this ideal state of strength. The truth is that the Government—at least, since its reconstruction—has never enjoyed the confidence of the country, and it has now lost even the half-pitying, half-contemptuous toleration by which it has managed to drag out its existence. The policy of giving plenty of rope, which has been condemned by some of the more ardent and eager members of the Opposition, is being justified by the result. The Walworth election may open the eyes of Ministers to the fact that by feebly clinging to office without power they are playing the game of their opponents; but there is none so blind as those who will not see.

But when we study the explanations of the defeat offered by the Radical Press we find that it is more significant even than appears on the surface. The *Daily Chronicle*, for instance, attributes it largely to the remissness of the Government in dealing with what it calls London Reform. But our excellent contemporary forgets that this is one of the penalties of that immoral section-mongering policy which has been pursued by the present Administration. It is all very well to say "satisfy London Radicalism," but to follow this advice would result in dissatisfying Welsh Radicalism, and Irish Nationalism. In politics, as in finance, there is a limit to the issue of irredeemable paper, or if not to its issue, at least to its acceptance. Of course, the *Daily Chronicle* is very wroth with the Social Democrat because—mark you—Colonel Reade "had adopted every practical item in Mr. Lansbury's own 'program.'" But what says the *Daily News*? "Colonel Reade," it complains, "made the mistake of "competing with Mr. Lansbury for the votes of the Socialist "section. He was declared by some of his indiscreet sup-"porters to be almost as 'advanced' as the Socialist himself. "This policy is as unwise as it is insincere. It probably "alienates ten voters where it conciliates one. The true "Liberal has but little in common with the Socialist." We are afraid that since Sir William Harcourt's memorable confession that "we are all Socialists now," the true Liberal has become extinct. But the official organ of Liberalism, like its more vigorous unofficial contemporary, refuses to face inconvenient facts. It may be that the method employed by the true Liberal in bringing about social reform "is the antithesis of the method of the Socialist." But it is quite obvious that a large proportion of the Radical artizans will have none of the methods of the true Liberal. The Trade Union Congress though it certainly does not represent the opinion of the working classes, may be taken to reflect with some accuracy the views of the advanced party. The Trade Union Congress has been captured by the Socialists. Its programme is almost identical with that adopted by the Social Democratic Federation. That the programme does not "catch on" is made clear by the scanty poll in support of Mr. Lansbury. If the Trade Union Congress were actively hostile to the party whose method is the antithesis of the method of the Socialist, what would become of true Liberalism? These are questions which the official leaders would do well to ponder when they enjoy the leisure of Opposition. For the Unionist leaders Walworth has also a lesson. They are apt to be nervously afraid that the electors of London will confound Imperial with municipal issues. Walworth should show them that there is no ground for this fear. It returned Progressives for the London County Council by overwhelming majorities, and now it sends a Unionist to the Imperial Parliament by a majority nearly as overwhelming.

A LETTER FROM EGYPT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Few things can be more gratifying to an English resident in Egypt than the gradual change which has come over public opinion at home with regard to the importance of maintaining our control over the destinies of the Nile Valley. English public opinion is, of course, sound at bottom, but it usually requires considerable time before it makes up its mind. We pride ourselves on our slow and steady habits of thought, on our care in marshalling facts and figures, and, above all, on limiting our conclusion to the precise point at issue without hasty generalization. Thus, if for no other reason, the conciliatory policy of Lord Cromer has suited the British character and won its respect, inasmuch as by peacefully guiding the administration of Egypt during twelve years he has given those at home ample opportunity for becoming familiar with the nature of our military occupation. We have become convinced that our control of Egypt is not a humbug or a sham, but an honest piece of work of which our race may be proud, and we can now grasp the whole question from a national point of view.

I lay stress on this argument as a preface, because the time has came for beginning the study of a new and larger Egyptian question—the problem of a Greater Egypt. If the public at home believe that our occupation is beneficial to the fellaheen, a safeguard to the peace of Europe, and of some value to our Indian empire, then we must accept the responsibility involved in the control of the entire watershed of the Nile Valley from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean. The Upper Nile either belongs to some Power already, such as Egypt, or else it is a No Man's Land, open to the first comer.

We are driven to the conclusion that the withdrawal from the Soudan, though absolutely necessary some ten years ago, was essentially a provisional policy, and that it is now time to reconsider the question of the Soudan as a new problem without in any way impugning the soundness of the policy of 1883-85, which was based upon Egypt's bankruptcy and her want of an army.

This is no question of party politics, but one of national importance to our children. Thirty years ago few people imagined

THEATRICAL NOTES.

There has been a general slump in theatrical interests lately. The summer came unexpectedly and drove people off to sit by the Serpentine, where only a few days ago the winter took them to skate. There is indeed in managerial circles a growing feeling against the Serpentine, which at every season of the year exercises a powerful fascination over the sort of people who were intended by Nature to sit in pits and galleries. Sir Augustus Harris frankly advocates the filling of it up. It is too big to put on the Drury Lane stage, and so what good is it, he says. Mr. George Edwardes thinks that something good and useful might be done with it as it stands. He suggests that a small toll of a shilling should be levied upon all persons, except those in or with perambulators, who go near it, and that the proceeds of the tax should be divided among London managers proportionately to the number of theatres they manage or are concerned in.

Right on top of the summer weather has come the opera season, which has completed the rout. Several theatres which were doing promising business a fortnight ago are looking out on the world with very sad eyes now.

The opera programme for the ensuing week is an interesting one. To-morrow "Pagliacci" and "Philemon et Baucis" will be given; on Friday Madame Albani appears in "Lohengrin;" for the Saturday night audience there is the "Trovatore;" on Monday a special representation of "Fra Diavolo" will be given, and on the two following nights "Otello" and "Falstaff." The Queen is taking her box for the season, and what with the sunken orchestra and the increased support, the undertaking this season promises very well.

Mdme. Duse makes her reappearance in London this day week in "La Dame aux Camélias" on the big Drury Lane stage. She will repeat the performance at a Saturday matinée. On the Friday she will be seen in "La Femme de Claude," and on the Monday following in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "La Locandiera."

It will not be until Saturday week that we shall be able to see Mrs Patrick Campbell's assumption of the part of Fedora, with Mrs. Bancroft in her original rôle of the Countess Olga Soukareff and Mr. Tree as Loris Ipanoff. This is quite the most notable of impending *premières*, and already there has been a great demand for seats.

Wicked and maliciously-disposed persons have, it is announced, been spreading rumours to the effect that "The Co-respondent" is to succeed "Baron Golosh" at the Trafalgar, thereby insinuating either that "Baron Golosh" is not too comfortable in his present quarters, or that he has outworn his welcome in his present lodgings. Therefore it is officially announced by the management that there is no truth in the rumour, nor that any change is likely to take place for some time to come. There has been some readjustment of managerial and proprietorial interests in the piece, and if Miss Sylvia Grey and the other clever if less known people in the company are let do their best the some time may be some distance off.

It is the habit of the operatic manager to talk with pride of his troubles with rival soprani. Sir Augustus Harris has been heard to say that the quarrels of rival warlike nations will always be of secondary interest to him so long as there are two *prime donne* left in the world. But the manager who controls a company of photographic beauties has his share of diplomatic difficulties. There is fearful trouble at one of the leading houses of light entertainment. Two young ladies in the very front row of their profession are on stabbing terms. One of them is believed by many of the best critics to have the finest figure in London. The other is, according to the newest school of opinion, the neatest, and nattiest, and brightest little actress who never spoke a line. They both command the best and most influential support. The other night it came to a scratching and crying match. The one with the figure says the other deliberately placed herself in the direct line between the audience and her left ankle at the moment of her most artistic and taking pose. So she retorted by addressing disconcerting words to her rival whenever the rival attempted to produce her brightest and most bewitching smile. Then they took to pinching one another surreptitiously, and subsequently cried all over the theatre. The manager saw that he had to be stern, and in the most solemn manner he threatened them both with the same dreadful threat—that if they did not make up their differences at once he would make them wear girls' costumes instead of boys'! They are not good friends now, but the threat appalled them into disguising their hatred.

that we should now be in Mashonaland, or by Lake Nyassa, or in Uganda. A generation ago we laughed at what we called "Mervousness," that is, our fears as to the Russian advance in Central Asia; and yet to-day we are occupying Quetta and Chitral. Is it possible for us to exercise a little commercial foresight, and to look ahead some fifty years from now? The political face of South Africa has been transformed from the Orange River to the Zambesi. What is to be the fate of the Equatorial Province which lies amid the head waters of the Nile?

A glance at a map of Africa will show that the Nile, after leaving Lake Albert as the Jebel River, flows north until it is joined by the Ghazal River. The two then unite under the name of the White Nile, which flows north to Khartoum, where it is joined on the east by the Blue Nile, and later on by the Atbara, near Berber. Now, as the prosperity of Egypt Proper depends on the autumnal flood which annually descends into the main stream of its tributaries, it is clear that the possession of those tributaries cannot be left in the hands of a nation which is conspicuously hostile to our occupation, and which might so tamper with the flood as to ruin Egypt by a succession of "low Niles" year after year.

A Mahdist caliphate stretches north from the junction of the Jebel and Ghazal, and includes the junction of the Atbara with the Nile near Berber. If the dervishes had any engineers they could divert the stream into the plain, and so reduce Egypt by thirst long before we could prevent the disaster. Luckily for us the dervishes do not understand the modern science of irrigation, while, except in certain places, the natural difficulties are insurmountable.

But another, and far more serious, danger menaces Egypt. We know that French adventurers are pushing westward from Tajorra, on the Gulf of Aden, passing to the south of Abyssinia and striking for the Jebel River near Gondokoro; and that other French adventurers are pushing eastward from the Gaboon, passing to the north of the Congo, and entering the Ghazal district so as to join hands with their comrades on the Nile. Thus, there is a danger of a French belt of territory being formed, which shall extend from ocean to ocean, and cut our control of the complete irrigation of the Nile. Moreover, as the reversion of the Congo State appears to be claimed by France, it is not absurd to predict that, if we remain inactive much longer, the monopoly of Central African trade, as well as the control of the Egyptian Nile, will pass into French hands.

The only effective way to stop French encroachments is the construction of a line from Mombasa to Lake Victoria. When that railway is finished, and an unlimited market opened up for Manchester goods in Central Africa, we shall see a great *entrepôt* of commerce arising on the shores of Lake Victoria, we shall have a steamer service on the Jebel River, and by means of native levies we can threaten the dervishes from the south. By developing her own trade England will be helping Egypt to regain the control of the Nile. There will no longer be any need to discuss the advisability of a single reservoir at Philæ, but we shall have a series of works from the lakes downwards; the cultivable area of Egypt will be enormously increased by lands being reclaimed from the desert, and with the new markets for Manchester goods in Central Africa, the fellaheen will be able to dispose of as much cotton as they can grow in the Delta.

It is easy to reply that these suggestions are a wild chimera, unfit for serious argument. One can only submit that we live in an age of commercial expansion and rivalry, and that victory will belong to that nation of Europe which shows the greatest enterprise in applying its knowledge of commercial geography with foresight and acumen. Now, this question of Lake Victoria, with a free Nile to Alexandria and a railway to Mombasa, forms a problem which merits the careful study of a people like ourselves. If we succeed in solving it, we shall benefit our own trade, we shall create a Greater Egypt under our guidance, and we shall acquire a splendid recruiting-ground for native levies, by whose agency we can abolish the slave-hunter.

Instead of advocating an expedition from Egypt against Khartoum I suggest that the dervish power may more easily be broken by black troops under English officers from the south. As soon as the Mahdist caliphate has been forced to retreat back into Kordofan, the lower Nile and the Suakin-Berber road can be opened up to trade and thereby restore a lost market for Manchester goods quite independent of that in Central Africa, which will be supplied by the Mombasa railway.

ROYAL OPERA: "MEFISTOFELE."

Boito's "Mefistofele" is a work the revival of which has been long promised, and was at last given, at Covent Garden last night, now at the very beginning of the season. It is a highly curious, and (in spite of all drawbacks) a highly ingenious work. It is the work, let us say, of a bizarre genius, of a man of an extraordinarily incisive intelligence, with wonderful dramatic skill and capacity for distinction, but with—at the same time—a very remarkable tendency to extravagance and excess. The libretto first claims the attention. It is written with a fine sense of language, and with an almost perfect knowledge of dramatic values. The legend of "Faust" is treated by Boito with every device of external effect. With Berlioz the end is the damnation, with Boito it is the salvation, of Faust which points the moral of the story. There is nothing save divinity itself which can persuade Faust into a declaration of his delight in one fleeting moment; and, though he dies in the utterance, the reason of his declaration saves him from the grasp of the Spirit of Evil. As with Berlioz, Boito transports Faust from scene to scene, wherein he seeks his pleasure and delight through every form of human beauty. Margaret is thus but an episode in a scheme which has for its philosophy not the mere morality deducible from the seduction of a village girl, but the consequences of the vagrant, vague desires of man for pleasure, which cannot be satisfied by humanity alone. This, very briefly, is Signor Boito's theme, and the book is, in its way, a remarkable production of art. Mefistofele himself, despite the absurd conventions of all such garden scenes as seem to be inseparable from nearly all dramatic representations of "Faust," has the true Satanic spirit indwelling in him. Turning from the drama to the music with which Boito has invested it, we are bound to say that what literary bizarrerie there may be in the book is multiplied and accentuated in the music to a baffling degree. Once more it is full of ingenuity, it abounds in beautiful passages; the witches' Sabbath has the true note of grotesque ugliness, of abandoned sprightliness; the expression of Faust's desire at the end of the first act is exquisitely lovely. But though full of poetical quality, this music must be pronounced unequal, in parts exaggerated, in parts oppressively noisy, in parts purely eccentric. Where it is good it is very very good; where it is bad it is horrid. It is the work of a singularly strong mind, but of a mind whose strength lies not so much in power and obvious forcefulness as in a persistent and ineradicable capacity for clinging to a fixed ideal the form of which stands just a little outside the sane everyday dreams of average humanity. That ideal is not exactly beautiful; it is strange, wry, tragic, with beauty of occasional detail, and with a complete effect of uncanniness and unearthliness.

We shall say little of the performance last night, seeing that the difficulties of producing the ideal representation are, obviously, extremely great. Once more, the orchestra (which has not yet quite found its opera legs) made unmistakable efforts to do its very best; Signor Plançon loomed largely over the theatre as Mefistofele and sang with his accustomed power; Miss Macintyre acted prettily in the garden scene, and elicited one of the few outbursts of applause of the evening by her singing in the prison scene; Signor de Lucia's Faust was perhaps a little conventional; and the chorus was certainly painstaking.

Habitual constipation cured and the bowels strengthened by the regular use of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS in small doses. 1s. 1½d.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

As we anticipated, a night's repose restored the House of Commons to the equanimity that becomes a self-respecting assembly. The discussion on Sir William Harcourt's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the case of Viscount Wolmer, otherwise known as the Earl of Selborne, was in excellent temper. The leader of the House materially helped to produce this pleasing condition of things by a speech which, if occasionally severe at Mr. Chamberlain's expense, yet never exceeded the bounds of good humour. Moreover, he had the courage to own that Mr. Balfour's suggestion of a Select Committee was preferable to his own—the reference of Lord Selborne's business to the Committee on the Vacating of Seats. It was purely a question of convenience, and Mr. Balfour could show that a division of labour would speed both investigations. We are by no means sorry that Mr. Chamberlain withdrew his amendment, which attempted to cover Sir James Carmichael's case. There is the barest analogy between the two, since one peerage is dormant, and the other very much alive; and we quite agree with Sir William Harcourt that the investigation, if allowed to wander at large, might end by becoming ridiculous. And finally Sir Michael Hicks-Beach did well to call attention to the interests of electors, who would be a good deal perplexed by a member invested with an even more transitory character than the ordinary mortal.

The County Council had another thoroughly enjoyable wrangle yesterday. Progressing from the Works Committee through Betterment to Unification, it embraced all the darling occasions of controversy. So fascinated is the Council by the academic uselessness of such debates that it has adjourned Unification for fuller enjoyment next week. With regard to the Works Committee the Boundary-street dwellings are to be erected by it by 65 to 55. There is much to be said for the Committee and much against it; probably Sir Godfrey Lushington was right in desiring to postpone the committal to it of so large a piece of work until it is possible to be more satisfied of its efficiency. But the unprofitableness of this debate was nothing to that of the Unification squabble. Mr. Wood repeated the old good arguments for, Mr. Ritchie re-hashed the old bad arguments against. Next week they are going to do it again. In the old days the Council was often a bit above itself, but generally it slipped through a good deal of work. Its present futility is the fault of the Unionist leaders who imported partisan irrelevancy into it.

That admirable institution, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, made its bow at the Mansion House yesterday. The Lord Mayor could congratulate the Society on having attained the dignity of a chartered corporation, and, what is more to the point, upon an excellent record of work. There are those who accuse it of establishing bogus charges on trumped-up evidence; and it is, of course, the case that zeal may not always be according to knowledge. Nevertheless the enemies of the Society have signally failed to make good their facts, nor will yesterday's meeting help them much. Lord Iddesleigh is not a sentimentalist, and yet he can assert that he has been convinced by the plainest proof that there is a real need for the prevention of cruelty to children. A perusal of police reports shows, indeed, that there are those in whom the parental instinct is absolutely dead. They may be drunkards or they may be insane, but that is not the point. Their children have to be shielded from their reversions to savagery, and the society accomplishes that task admirably.

To-day it is said that Japan wants no compensation for her concessions, and her liberal conduct is warmly praised. To-morrow, as yesterday, the precise compensation she wants will be named, and her illiberal conduct warmly blamed. In truth, nobody knows even now what Japan intends to do, and how much she expects to receive. In Berlin, where they are nothing if not bland, it is now suggested that Japan should evacuate everything at once, in the interests of peace. Yesterday it was suggested that, in the interests of peace, Japan was forwarding a supplementary arrangement for the occupation of Wai-Hei-Wai. In Paris, where they are nothing if not suspicious, they have left off advising Japan, and fallen to wondering where France comes in by the recent composition. M. Goblet has made the profound discovery that it is of little use to France to further Russia's interests unless Russia does a little furthering on the other side in turn. We may not unfairly claim to have anticipated M. Goblet in this line of thought. But France has made her bed, and must proceed to lie in it.

"Squeaks, *3d.*" How simple, and yet what a world of human anguish lies hid beneath its simplicity! He was but a bootmaker, and a creditor he. It was before Judge Lumley Smith, and 11*s.* 9*d.* was the debt in question. The blameless bootmaker handed up his book to the judge as proof of inability to pay, and then he first used the pregnant, mysterious words now in question. "What is that?" asked his unsuspecting Honour. "That means stopping squeaking boots," responded the wily debtor. "I did not know it could be done," retorted the Judge, now thoroughly giving himself away. "I undo the sole and put in a preparation," chuckled the shoemaker. How many of us were as ignorant before yesterday as Judge Lumley Smith! "Squeaks, *3d.*"—may we not learn a lesson from this? Do your souls squeak, my brethren? Undo them, and put in a preparation. The order of committal ran to twelve days—a trifle under four squeaks a day—but it was suspended for a month. (Loud squeaks.)

The *Times* is a good deal put about by the expansion of telegrams by the Central News which purport to come from Wai-Hei-Wai. The *Kobe Chronicle* has its eye upon the Central News; and the *Times* reproduces its article, and the original telegram contrasted with its improvement in the full solemnity of parallel columns. The most serious charge, according to our view of the case, is that messages supposed to originate at Wai-Hei-Wai really emanated from Tokio or Yokohama, and that they were based upon an official despatch of Admiral Ito. But if that is proved, the blame rests rather on the agent than on the agency; and the *Kobe Chronicle* expressly states that "there is no reflection on the editor of the *Shanghai Mercury*, who simply acts, or allows his staff to act, as agent for the Central News." As for the expansions themselves, they have raised the total of 216 words to a formidable 655. At the same time, a careful comparison shows that they mostly amount to the clothing of bald facts in more or less gorgeous language. There are some deductions, but they seem legitimate enough, and a few little touches, such as "loud shouts of triumph from the Japanese on land and sea." But didn't they shout? Most certainly they did. And one shout more.

The carnal mind is enmity against railway companies, and yesterday's decision, provisional though it be, will bring happiness into many a British home. The Chatham and Dover Company was detected by a public-spirited traveller charging three and fourpence more than it should for the first-class fare from Victoria to Calais. At least so says Mr. Justice Mathew, though there is to be an appeal. We do not think this a very reprehensible case of overcharging—nothing compared with the celebrated revision of fares on the South Eastern, for instance—but it is always as well not to pay three and fourpence too much. Apparently the Company claims a statutory right to charge more than the statutory fare on certain sections of its line, of which all we know is that the judge disagrees with it. But that the company should charge 1*s.* 4*d.* for taking you on to the Admiralty Pier and shipping your luggage into the boat is a commercial masterpiece.

A man may not marry his mother-in-law, and Robert Hynes had no intention of doing so. Still, they all lived together in the same house down Camberwell way, and, as might have been expected, Robert had occasion, as he told Mr. Hopkins yesterday, to tell his father-in-law that he had not married the family. But there are more ways than one of conveying a fact, and Robert chose the concrete form of an assault on the old lady. It was convincing, no doubt; married people never go for each other in Arcadian Camberwell. A mother-in-law is in any case fair game, and Robert does not appear to have been charged with that. Unfortunately he bethought him that the family also comprised the old man and the back windows. So he struck the one in the chest, and heaved an assortment of bricks and flints through the other. Mr. Hopkins, no doubt, thought that he had sufficiently convinced Mr. Appleford and his wife and the six panes of glass that they were none of them his lawfully wedded mates. But he also thought Robert might as well pay forty-five shillings or take fourteen days, just to keep it green in his own memory.

SPRING-TIDE.

Now April yields the wand to May
And Spring's old spell is on the air;
With what delight of sound and sight,
it tingles, flushes everywhere,
Till green has conquered grey!

This lovely miracle of Spring,
I view it with an alien eye:
Applaud the show; my pulses glow
Responsive—I, 'twixt earth and sky
The only thinking thing!

The curtain's up, the play's begun—
Man, the spectator, sits aside.
His pride of thought seems dearly bought
At season of the gay spring-tide;
Has earth disowned her son?

Perhaps, although the swords of flame,
Still flicker round our Eden-gate,
She half-withdraws her own hard laws
One splendid minute: Ah! too late,
For have I dared to claim

My portion of a right divine,
And sent regret the way of dreams?
Alas, not so! But this I know,
Earth smiles on me sometimes, and seems
To lift her mouth to mine.

Yesterday's cricket was not so remarkable for the poor show made by the M.C.C. against Yorkshire as for the brilliant display of Abel and Holland at the Oval. Surrey seems to have taken to heart the lesson of the Leicestershire fiasco, and the play yesterday was certainly excellent to witness. The start was nothing out of the common, and, indeed, was nothing to the credit of the champion county. Essex had put up 231; Surrey opened with the loss of three good wickets for 59. Then Holland and Abel entered into partnership, and ran the score up to 314, ere the former's wicket fell to Carpenter. Abel made an almost perfect 217, Holland contributing 123 to the total of 448. The extraordinary success of these two batsmen may be gauged by the fact that the crack Essex bowler, Kortright, was only able to place one wicket to his credit for 116 runs.

First a crisis in Buda Pest, then a crisis in Vienna, and so the Austrian Empire see-saws along. The present is a County Council Anti-Semite crisis. Yesterday there was an election for a First Vice-Burgomaster, who may be roughly paralleled as the J. Williams Benn, M.P., of Vienna. Dr. Lüger was elected; what's in a name? Dr. Lüger is the leader of the Anti-Semites, and most of the Jews voted for him, which at first sight appears a paradox. But just now Anti-Semite is a rough synonym for native of Vienna. Small traders are Anti-Semites because they object, as it were, to the stores and to large capitalists in general. Small government officials are pronounced Anti-Semites, because they only get about a hundred a year. Their natural protectors are the German Liberals, but this section of the Cabinet would only promise their help on condition that a bill is passed to raise the third-class fares on the State railways. That settled the third-class population, who became Anti-Semite to a man. The Jews are Anti-Semites because they are excluded from public offices by Anti-Semitic prejudice. In short the Anti-Semites of Vienna are just the sort of broad-based political party that should have a great future before it.

When the present century was a good deal younger, there was a man, in Cologne, who, it would seem, had more religion than he wanted. Accordingly, he sold some. The price realized was £1 12*s.* 8*d.* of our money. The transaction did not take place "in the street," exactly, though no farther from it than a liquor-bar. Next morning, when he had got the vine-leaves out of his hair, it repented the seller of the thing that he had done; and he would fain have bought his religion back. Then he found the price put prohibitively up against him. In his difficulty he consulted the Church. This consultation resulted in the Church excommunicating him. He invoked the secular authority, and that authority put the other in the wrong. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which vouches for the literal truth of this story, is of opinion that transactions of the kind referred to might very possibly take place, under similar circumstances, to-morrow. In which case, if the Anti-Revolutionary Bill had passed, both the parties to such a transaction would be visited with a heavy fine and a long term of imprisonment, over and above excommunication. In other words, the Church would get the use of the secular arm to punish with as well as the spiritual.

That an amateur photographer can also play the amateur detective is proved by a story told in the *Neue Wiener Tageblatt* of Mr. W. Bullock, an Englishman. He became acquainted with a *soi-disant* Baron Wolf, an Austrian, when both were on board an Austrian liner the *Verona*. Their destination was Yokohama, and from Hong Kong to Yokohama they were obliged to share the same cabin. *En route* Mr. Bullock missed three cheques for £30, his ticket, and other property. He raised no outcry; he in no way interfered with the liberty of the Austrian subject. He only took his camera and a snap-shot, and kept the duplicate baron safe in his pocket book. At Yokohama the picture was handed to Japanese detectives, who set themselves on the trail, and the Wolf-hunt ended in the very bank where the missing cheques were payable. The arrested gave his name as Wilhelm Grüner—the greener William, which was appropriate, the prosecutor being a William also.

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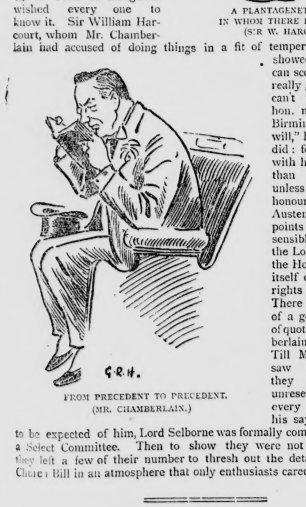
THE CHRYSALIS STAGE.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

In the course of nature the new Lord Selborne was the best man for the non-professional spectator of the doings of Parliament yesterday. There was still doubt, and there will be till he has been duly Committeed, so to speak, whether he is or is not a peer. He did not exactly bear his blushing honours thick upon him, for no one knew whether he had won the trick or not. But he sat for a long time as a modestly and moderately interested spectator of his own trial—behind the bar still, of course, and showing his nonchalance every now and then by his conversation with the many who would now and then come and chat with him while he was there, for hedid not watch the whole process of his being referred, by a majority of 187 in a House of 473, to a Special Committee. The House looked much the same as it did on Monday. It was fairly full, and a good deal mixed, not to say a little puzzled. The eldest son party, consisting of Mr. George Curzon and Mr. St. John Brodrick, were eagerly and early in the same seats as before. Mr. Courtney and Mr. Chamberlain sat jowl by cheek with the same expression of countenance—a rather worried one. Mr. Balfour looked as though he would like it to blow over. There is no need to follow the details of the discussion. Sir William Harcourt having adopted Mr. Balfour's suggestion that the sad case of the Hon. William Waldegrave Palmer, alias Viscount Wolmer, alias Lord Selborne be referred to a Select Committee, moved his motion, and, as stated, carried it. Mr. Courtney, who wanted a Select Committee of the whole House, was soon pacified and laughed good-humouredly at his own efforts to be light. Mr. Chamberlain had down an amendment intended to include the case of Sir James Carmichael, who was suspected of being heir to one or more peerages (Scottish, N.B.). This was the longest speech of the evening. But he had taken good advice, and showed that he has a soft side to his voice. He did not say very much. He marshalled the dilemmas of the amphibious peer, and repeated himself more than he is wont to do. For he said, "I have been looking into 'Debrett.'" He spoke as though he would not mind any one knowing it, or even as though he wished every one to know it. Sir William Harcourt, whom Mr. Chamberlain had accused of doing things in a fit of temper the night before showed how heavily he can score by being in a really good temper. "I can't please the right hon. member for West Birmingham, do what I will," he began. But he did: for no one laughed with him more heartily than Mr. Chamberlain, unless it was the latter's honourable son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain. His points were sound and sensible. "The seat in the Lords is vacated, but the House must convince itself of the claimant's rights to succeed to it." There was much fooling of a genial kind by way of quotation of Mr. Chamberlain and the like. Till Mr. Atherley-Jones saw fit to intervene they were, in fact, unreservedly merry; and every one having had his say in the direction to be expected of him, Lord Selborne was formally committed by 187 to a Select Committee. Then to show they were not entirely frivolous they left a few of their number to thresh out the details of the Welsh Church Bill in an atmosphere that only enthusiasts cared to breathe.



A PLANTAGENET INDEED, IN WHOM THERE IS NO GUILE. (SIR W. HARCOURT)



FROM PRECEDENT TO PRECEDENT. (MR. CHAMBERLAIN.)

BEER DUTY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—From recent debates it would seem that the differences between "liquor" and chemicals is not so very great after all. But chemicals are also closely allied with medicine, and so may be said to occupy a half-way position between the two extremes. It is sometimes found that these extremes meet, and it is said that in America the chemist's shop is a most enlightened place, especially in the domains of total prohibition. There are no narrow-minded distinctions between different sorts of chemicals.

Now, there are a large number of medicines that the chemist does not make up himself, but merely retails to his customers—namely, patent medicines, which are bottled if in a liquid form. There is also a large amount of beer and spirits sold in bottle; but, unlike the patent medicines, there is no duty stamp on the corks. Here is a large opening for an enterprising Chancellor of the Exchequer, especially when it is remembered how large are the profits of the bottling trade. Why lay burdens, however indirect, on the unfortunate occupier of the soil, when there is a large and prosperous class of middlemen—for such are the bottlers—ready and able to bear their share of taxation. The patent-medicine manufacturer professes to charge the stamp to his customers, but it would be difficult to charge more for bottled liquor than at present, as it has to compete with the wood. Patent medicines are not yet sold on draught, in spite of the enormous amount consumed. Every bottle of liquor sold in the kingdom should have a threepenny excise stamp on the cork, which would be both useful and ornamental. Luxuries should be taxed before necessaries; and bottled liquor is a luxury if ever there was one, for the labouring man does not, or at least ought not to, indulge in it at all. Aerated waters might also pay their share if sold above a certain retail price, for, although lowering, they have a tendency to rise.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CELLARMAN.

May 11.

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BATTLES OF EPPING FOREST.—II.

EPPING FOREST is so lovely and in so many ways that in attempting to describe it a barrier at once presents itself. To which shall precedence be given, its natural beauties or its romantic history? Being that way inclined I will say a few words first about the latter, or rather, about such fragments of it as relate to objects that have homes within its limits or upon its borders. Once upon a time the Abbey of the Holy Cross of Waltham was in the forest, and may almost be so considered to-day. Its remains are said to be the earliest undoubted specimen of the Norman style of architecture now existing in England. The abbots of Waltham were for many centuries lords of all they surveyed, and, like the average early Christians, they were pious in a rather ferocious and overbearing way. There is this to be said to their credit, however: they were fond of the forest, perhaps because it was a source of profit; still, they were fond of it. Also, Harold prayed in the abbey before he marched with his army to Hastings, where he fought his last battle. Also, he was buried within the chancel of the abbey, a circumstance which should keep its memory alive after the last stone of its remains have crumbled into dust. Close to the abbey runs the River Lea. In ancient times the stream was of greater volume than it now boasts. The reader will doubtless remember that in the time of King Alfred the Danes sailed up the Lea and proceeded to devastate the surrounding country, which was fat and prosperous. Alfred having met adversity on several occasions had become a man of greater experience than at the period when he allowed those historic scones to burn. He damned the river at Blackwall when the tide was low. The Danes damned it at Waltham when they found their ships left high and dry, because, although good sailors and most accomplished marauders, they were not long-distance pedestrians, and they were compelled to reach the coast with a degree of haste that bordered upon the undignified. Then there is that ancient military formation known as Ambresbury Banks. It lies close to the high road, and is

ABOUT A MILE FROM EPPING TOWN.

The banks which formed the camp constitute a square, and are surrounded by a fosse. The latter may, at the time of its formation, have been filled with water. There is no water in it now. The banks, it is supposed, were 10 feet high when constructed, although with the passage of time they have shrunk in height, on account of the growth of their surroundings. Thousands of archæologists have sat upon Ambresbury Banks and obtained headaches in trying to evolve theories which should settle the question of their origin. Some of these more or less scientific gentlemen have given to the Danes the credit of building the encampment. This theory has been laughed to scorn by others, who have maintained that a mere glance at the camp should satisfy the owner of an average intellect that the Saxons threw up the entrenchments. So wide is the diversity of archæologic opinion that others have stood upon Ambresbury Banks until the shades of night fell and made trouble for those who did not know the way in the dark, and proclaimed that none but the Romans were capable of constructing a fortification that, even at this late day, it would be difficult to enter if defended with vigour and foresight. But the last battalion of archæologists who entered the field have, apparently, won the day. The Essex Field Club surrounded the encampment one day in the '80s, and carried it without the loss of a man. The club was under the leadership of General Pitt-Rivers, which accounts for the small loss of life. The banks were examined most minutely, and a section was broken into atoms. Fragments of rude pottery and of flint arrow-heads were found, and it was agreed, without a dissenting vote, that the camp was of British origin. According to local tradition it was at Ambresbury Banks that Boadicea made

HER LAST STAND BEFORE SUETONIUS,

but there are no records to prove this. However, if this was the scene of her last fight with the Romans, the presumption is strong that the Briton of that day was far inferior to the Briton of the present in either defensive or offensive operations. Loughton Camp is less regular in form, and contains about twelve acres. It is also supposed to be of early British origin. A much younger object of interest than Ambresbury Banks or Loughton Camp is Queen Elizabeth's Lodge at Chingford. It is now the home of the head keeper of the forest. If you are stopping at the Forest Hotel, the headwaiter, who was constructed in Germany, will ask you if you do not desire to pay a visit to Queen Elizabeth's Lodge. You will probably say "Yes." In ascending the stairway he will point to the old oaken stairs, as solid as they were three hundred years ago, and say, "Queen Elizabeth used to ride up these stairs, but you cannot see the marks of her horse's hoofs." Neither can you, but barring this discrepancy the lodge is a beautiful bit of assisted Tudor architecture, and the tapestry upon the walls of one room could not be purchased for its weight in coin. The Forest Hotel is not historical, but it is comfortable. It is the home of the Royal Epping Forest Golf Club. The golf links are at Chingford, and the full course measures about three miles and a half. The links are new, but the open space is older than the oldest inhabitant. Long before the forest fell into the hands of the Corporation of the City of London the treeless, grassy plain upon which golf is now played at Chingford was under cultivation. The furrows are still in evidence, and are

THE CAUSE OF CONSIDERABLE PROFANITY.

In spite of the utmost efforts of a steam roller that costs the golf club thirty shillings per day, the furrows still remain, and they wear the hardy, dogged expression of furrows that will remain so long as grass grows and until a period when golf will be only a tradition. There are several places of artificial refreshment in the forest, but there is nothing historical about them except their names, such as the "Robin Hood," the "Wake Arms," and the "King's Oak." It is difficult to find out from anyone upon the premises which Charles escaped from the Parliamentary forces by hiding in the "King's Oak," but the mere fact that either the second or third of the Stuart line spent a bad quarter of an hour in the oak ought to satisfy any reasonable person, as both of them are dust and can no longer trouble the realm. Neither of the other taverns is so picturesque as its name, but perhaps that would be too much to expect. All the objects mentioned are more or less familiar to visitors, as they are close to the high road, but it is a curious fact that, generally speaking, the forest is but little known except such parts as border upon the roads. Lovers of Epping Forest are to be found, doubtless, in all parts of the United Kingdom. They know the forest, but "they" are but a small army. Those who live in the forest say that only a small percentage of London's huge population takes advantage of its propinquity, and that the most of these come from the East-end. But these visitors to the forest know only the fringes that border the roads, and they appear afraid to venture into its depths "for fear of getting lost." The idea of getting lost in Epping Forest is amusing. The forest, as already mentioned, contains about ten square miles. It is almost crescent shaped, and at its greatest length

MEASURES ABOUT THIRTEEN MILES,

so that at no point is it very broad. One cannot well walk for more than a couple of miles through it without coming upon a road or a bridle-path. The high road runs through it from end to end, and the same may be said of the Green Ride. Now is the time to see it in its loveliest guise, for although all the trees are not in full leaf the delicate shades of green are unsurpassable at this season. It should be remembered that Epping is not a natural forest. The rights of kings, to say nothing of those of lords of the manor and of commoners, are to blame for this. In days not so long gone by the commoners did, perhaps, the most damage of the three. If the King wanted timber for war-ships trees were cut down outright. This gave more room to the trees that were left standing, and these flourished accordingly. The ugliest features of Epping Forest are due not to the ancient custom of cutting down trees for the navy, but to the pollarding of trees by the commoners for firewood. Few trees date back more than four hundred years, and most of these are to be found in Monk Wood and High Beech, though handsome specimens of the oak and beech are to be met with in most parts of Epping. Still, the ruthless manner in which the forest was treated for a lengthy period has created conditions that in parts require delicate methods, and in others drastic measures. Except to those who know it intimately the animal life of Epping Forest is a sealed book. Yet its animal life is almost prolific, and much diversified.

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(*Publishers' Announcements continued on Page* 4.)

REVIEWS.

THE LEGEND REFURBISHED.*

WHEN the Comte de Ségur's "Memoirs" appeared, over twenty years ago, they were imbedded in eight volumes, which included also his "History" and "Miscellanea." His grandson has judged that the time has come for their republication in a separate form; and he is quite right. Any truthful account of Napoleon that is written from personal knowledge cannot fail to interest; and Ségur was candour personified. His personal relations, indeed, are singularly attractive; more especially those connected with an idle youth spent in Paris under the Directorate. He displayed in the streets the black collar of the Vendéans, and called the hero of Italy M. Bonaparte. The sight of the 6th Dragoons marching forth to play their part in the 18th Brumaire shamed him out of his useless existence, and he became a soldier. Ségur imagines that a series of lucky chances brought him into contact with Napoleon, but we rather question his perspicacity on that score. The First Consul's policy lay in conciliating the old nobility; and Ségur, as the grandson of a Marshal of France and the son of a French Ambassador, was sure of reward from the first. "You have been guilty of disrespect to all the traditions of your ancestors," said his aged grandsire, "but the thing is done, and you must serve the army of the Republic frankly and loyally." Ségur ingenuously admits that he engaged in a Royalist cabal, and that he sympathized with the intrigues of Macdonald and Moreau against Napoleon. He lived to become the Emperor's most devoted servant, an almost ecstatic admirer of his military genius, while remaining a sufficiently shrewd critic of the man. The execution of the Duc d'Enghien appalled Ségur; and in his reminiscences he refrains from most of the egregious excuses that convinced the childlike intellect of Méneval. We rather distrust Ségur on a quite minor point, the tone of the Court of Malmaison. He could only discover high breeding and charm, whereas Mdme. de Rémusat more than hints at vulgarity. When origins are remembered, the lady seems the safer guide.

Ségur never obtrudes himself, and his personal reflections are merely effective settings to his experiences as an involuntary diplomatist and ardent soldier. He made the campaign of the Grisons with Macdonald, and tells some curious stories of General Dumas and his harangues punctuated with oaths, and of that fire-eater Colonel de Labarbée. His secret embassy to Godöy, the Prince of the Peace, behind the back of St. Cyr, the accredited envoy, is a curious instance of Napoleon's delight in playing off one of his servants against another. Ségur admits that he made blunder after blunder, and that he only escaped detection because St. Cyr imagined him to be on some business of Lucien Bonaparte's. Finally allowed to follow his own bent, he was present with the Emperor at the camp of Boulogne; and though his criticism of Villeneuve cannot be called absolutely impartial, he writes of that luckless sailor in a reasonably charitable tone. From Duroc's own lips he heard of that memorable plan of campaign against Austria which Napoleon dictated the moment he perceived that England was inviolable. Ségur's account of the operations before Ulm is not very perspicuous; it begins in the middle and then goes back to the beginning. He brings out very clearly, however, the point that the Emperor failed to gauge the depths of Mack's ineptitude. Admirable, too, is his account of his conversation with the Austrian commander, to whom he was sent to negotiate the terms of capitulation. "It is impossible, sir," said Mack, "that you should not be aware of the strength of Ulm." "Without a doubt we are," I answered, "and all the more that we can see down into it." In dealing with Austerlitz, at any rate, Ségur rises to the grandeur of his argument. His description of the battle-field is admirable, and he does justice to the historic scene when the soldiers lighted the Emperor along his midnight inspection with their straw torches. He does not scruple to distribute praise and blame: praise on Rapp reeling back from the charge of the Mamelukes, and blame on the hot-headedness of Ney and Murat and the incurable selfishness of Bernadotte. When the last failed to support Davout at Auerstaedt, Napoleon's comment was, "It is an odious act; a council of war would condemn him to death, but the thing is so shameful that it is better to be silent." That battle was in Ségur's estimation more important than Jena; and though the statement has been regarded as a paradox, Davout had at least by far the tougher work before him. The memoirs decline in importance towards their close, except for the passage describing the charge of the Polish Guard at Sommo-Sierra. It is a fine presentment of a carnage in which a whole squadron was destroyed through the impatience of Napoleon, when the Spanish peasants could not be driven from a strong position. The said peasants proceeded to butcher their prisoners, and to riddle their own general with bullets "in order to absolve themselves from the charge of cowardice."

* "An Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon: Memoirs of General Comte de Ségur." New edition, translated by H. A. Patchett-Martin. (London: Hutchinson.)

MR. ARCHER YEAR BY YEAR.†

THIS is a collection of Mr. Archer's dramatic criticisms, contributed chiefly to the *World* during the year 1894. The volume, which contains "a synopsis of playbills of the year," compiled by Mr. H. G. Hibbert, will be useful for reference to those interested in the details of the contemporary London stage. But to criticise the criticisms here would be to overrate the importance, not of Mr. Archer, but of the subjects of which he treats. The London stage is not a very vast element in the constitution of things, nor was 1894 a particularly momentous year to the London stage. It is sufficient to say that his criticisms are consistent and just from his point of view, and are always acute and readable. He is, perhaps, a little inclined to forget that the important matter is that a thing should be good of its kind, a little inclined to complain that it is not of some other kind, and he seems neglectful as a rule of the actors' merits and demerits; but one is left with wonder that anybody can write so freshly on themes so uninspiring. They are not, however, uninspiring to Mr. Archer, because there is a subjective continuity in his work, his object as a critic being to make the theatre "a preponderant interest and influence in the lives of thinking men and women." We wish him luck.

Mr. Bernard Shaw writes a preface to the same volume, in which he points out the risky nature of theatrical speculation, and the prospects of the stage as he sees them. There is to be a showing up of the hero, and since this will displease the actor-manager, "the time is ripe for the advent of the actress-manageress," and "we are on the verge of something like a struggle between the sexes for the dominion of the London theatres." We should have thought this rather frightening state of things might be obviated by showing up the heroine at the same time, as Mr. Shaw did in his own play, and so averting the constant use of such a cacophonous expression as "actress-manageress." But these things are on the knees of the gods.

† "The Theatrical World of 1894." By William Archer. (London: Walter Scott.)

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THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

FOR PLAIN WOMEN ONLY. II.—ON BONNETS.

"But, my dear aunt, you—— Excuse me, but you contradict yourself," I said.

"Do I?" said my aunt.

"You began by asserting that the Average Woman is plain. A penny and plain, as it were; not tuppence and coloured. And I agreed with you, you may remember?"

"Did you?" said my aunt.

"I was saddened by the thought, but I agreed with you," I repeated firmly. "I reflected that there is hardly one respectable family in these kingdoms but contains some beloved though massive mother, some amiable, thick-waisted daughter, some angular and necessary aunt. Ahem! I can use such epithets safely in the presence of *my* aunt," I added in haste.

"You can. I weigh thirteen stone three," said my Aunt Lavinia. She gave a soft, pillowy sigh, and looked down, twisting the signet ring about her dimpled finger; "and I had—I had such a lovely figure as a girl!"

"And a very good, sensible weight it is," I went on urbanely, with a wave of my hand. "But, when you had filled my mind with regrets, and my mind's eye with chastening visions of disqualified damsels, behold! you proceed to inform me that the plainness of woman is a mere question of lack of care, of lack of interest in her appearance, of ignorance, of injudicious and inartistic dressing. You state that the Average Woman is plain, and in the same breath argue that there *are* no Plain Women. As a man, I protest; as a nephew, I must point out that you contradict yourself, my dear aunt."

"Do I?" asked my Aunt Lavinia.

"You do," I said, but with marked temperance of manner. I felt that I was getting hot.

My aunt picked up the ivory paper-knife and beat a tattoo—a *rappel*, as the French call it—upon the corner of the table. "All large minds contradict themselves," she observed defiantly, "that is to say they appear to contradict themselves to the meaner understanding."

"*You* contradicted yourself flatly; in set terms," said I.

"And who has the better right to do it, pray? If I cannot contradict myself when I choose, *who* can?" asked my Aunt Lavinia.

There was an awkward little silence. "Excuse me. You have dropped the paper-knife," said I.

"The fact is," said my aunt energetically, "that no woman under middle age is hopelessly plain except on her own responsibility and consentment."

"Faith! I did not know their taste ran that way," said I.

"It doesn't. It is their lack of taste. And that is precisely what all along I have been trying and trying to explain to you," concluded my aunt triumphantly, and hammered with the handle of the paper-knife upon the table in token of her victory.

"Then," said I, speaking with some caution, "and if I am not mistaking you again, to arrive at the perfecting of the Average Woman we start her fairly in front of a looking-glass?"

"A long looking-glass," said my aunt.

"Sure, and it is a lucky position for both of 'em," I said gallantly. If the truth must be told, at that moment I was thinking of Miss F. Smyth.

"It's a position of great responsibility," said my aunt.—"Would you begin with—with——in fact, where *would* you begin?" I asked, discreetly.

"You are not a family man, Theodore," said my relative, with some severity, "but you are my nephew, and not" (she was pleased to add) —"not altogether a fool."

"Thank you," said I.

"We will begin," said my aunt, "with her bonnet."

"Indeed. Oh. Her—her bonnet?" said I.

"Her hat, if you understand the term better. When I say a bonnet I mean a hat, and when I say a hat I mean a bonnet," explained my astonishing relative, "and either or both can be divided at once into two classes—what is right and what is wrong."

"I've heard of a killing bonnet. I did not know they had other ethical potentialities," said I.

"The Right Bonnet or the Right Hat is a thing very nearly as rare as the Right Woman," observed my aunt thoughtfully, "and I am not perfectly sure that the one does not, to a great extent, depend upon the other? For observe the essentials implied. The right head-covering to be worn under the conditions of a town life should be dainty, fresh, distinguished in outline, adapted with utmost care to the wearer's age, size, complexion, and social position; and, above all things, Theodore, believe me! above all things, the ideal hat is simple, in construction and in shape. Let the material be as costly as you please—no properly understood hat or bonnet can afford to be anything but simple and single-minded in the impression it produces. Over-abundance is the abomination of desolation; and confusion of idea has been the death-warrant of many a blameless bonnet. For, consider: the object of its existence is to surmount, to crown and frame a human countenance. And if that face be beautiful already, what possible collection of beads, straw, fur, moss, plovers' eggs, pink roses and plumage is likely to draw closer attention to the lovely and delicate lines beneath? And if the face be irregular in shape, faded or muddy in colour, unfortunate in length or size or breadth, what concatenation of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms is calculated to lead away the critical eye to some happier point in the wearer's anatomy? No, Theodore. A woman's headgear *must* be simple in outline and simple in effect. It must appear the result of a decorative impulse, not the madness of a natural history museum. And it must—it must be personal. The properly trained woman," said my aunt solemnly, "would no more accept a bonnet which she had neither devised, suggested, nor selected, than she would accept a husband because that was the style of man people were marrying this spring."

"The worthy hat, then, is simple and personal. I shall remember the formula," said I.

"It is a question of hair, of complexion, of proportion, of the woman's associations, of all her past, and present, and future," my aunt continued earnestly; "and yet you will hear hundreds of otherwise respectable assistants, in hundreds of otherwise commendable hat shops daily, nay, hourly, assuring their fellow woman that the hat—the particular hat or bonnet they are persuading her to purchase—*can be worn with anything*. My dear boy—my dear Theodore—believe me! there is no hat in this various and perplexing universe that could or should be worn with anything. The thing does not exist as an entity. It is the shibboleth of the Philistine—the thrifty delusion of the indifferent and unscrupulous. The formula is criminally careless of consequences; the theory is what makes the Average Englishwoman one of the worst decorated objects in the world."

"But, my dear aunt, reflect! A black hat—a big black hat now, with perhaps just a touch of colour about it?" said I, remembering certain dicta of Miss Smyth.

"Pooh," said my aunt. "A black hat, indeed! Bah!" said my Aunt Lavinia. "Not," she added, "that a black hat is not the nearest approach to the impossible; it agrees with as many things as an amiable woman; but even with a black hat the moment of discord, of disparity, of disillusion will come. For after all the root of the matter is the expression of personality. No self-respecting woman wears another woman's hat. She might as well try to wear her head! And to look at *yourself*—not at your neighbour's face—to adopt no flower, fruit, braid, or bead, or bird of paradise, because you have seen such an object perching successfully upon another person's hair."

"In fact, to look at *yourself* in that long looking-glass," I interrupted eagerly.

"*Voilà!*" said my aunt.

We understand that the author of the novel, "Passion's Puppets," which has lately been published anonymously, is Mrs. A. M. Diehl, the authoress of "A Woman's Whim." Several other novels are published under her own name.

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(Continued from Page 3.)

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(Ninth Year of Publication.)

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City Notes.

Olympia.

Our announcement on Monday as to the dire straits into which Olympia, Limited, had fallen, as shown in the directors' circular in which they put forward their very drastic proposals, and our announcement yesterday that a petition had been presented by a creditor for the winding up of the company have brought upon us a host of letters from shareholders. We have published two or three specimens of these, and no good end would be served at present by indulging in the vain repetition which the publication of the rest would involve. Practically all the letters are anonymous for the purposes of publication, they are all very angry, some of them are extremely personal and drag in the names of other companies with which the management of Olympia is connected, they nearly all point to the sudden change in the affairs of the company from the issue of shares at a premium to the announcement that the shares are practically worthless, they ridicule the idea of sending proxies blindly to the directors, most of them contend that it is useless to throw good money after bad, and they all demand investigation. Only one of them, however, puts forward anything practical in the way of organizing for inquiry, and this one we publish:

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me space to say that I shall be happy to receive the names of shareholders with a view to concerted action.—Yours truly,

61, *Old Broad-street, E.C., May* 14. W. G. Devon Astle.

It is sincerely to be trusted that the budding antagonism between the shareholders and the directors will not be allowed to bloom. Much of the bitter disappointment which is now not unnaturally being displayed has been fostered by a financial journal which, some months ago, when the shares were being manipulated, came forward with a startling statement as to the brilliant prospects of the company. The directors had enough money in hand, it said, to pay a dividend of 100 per cent. Perhaps it was 50 per cent., but at all events it was all rubbish, and we had to point out the fact at the time. The directors, it may be remembered, took the occasion of officially pointing out that they looked for no such brilliant results, and that the article in the financial paper was unfounded. This action on their part leads us to hope that they will at the present unfortunate juncture show no unwillingness to take the shareholders into their confidence. The uncertainties of the show business are proverbial, as we have pointed out again and again, and it is quite possible that, if Olympia is to go on, some such drastic proposal as that made by the directors is necessary. But, on the other hand, the shareholders undoubtedly have the right, before accepting such proposal, to know the exact position of the company, in order to consider whether it is or is not advisable to put more of their money into the business. The difficulty could be overcome in the appointment by the shareholders of a friendly committee which the directors could take into their confidence, this committee to report as openly as may seem expedient upon the position, and to advise as to the course of action to be taken by their fellow shareholders.

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With a capital of £80,000 in £1 shares Hannan's Star Gold Mines (Ltd.) has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the leases of two properties known as the Star of the East, situated in the Kalgoorlie, or Hannan's district of East Coolgardie Goldfield of Western Australia. The prospectus contains particulars of the property, and favourable reports, based upon the result of development work at the mine. The vendors have fixed the purchase price at £60,000, payable as to £6,000 in cash, as to £25,000 in fully-paid shares, and as to the balance in cash or shares. The public are invited to subscribe for 50,000 shares.

The Equity and Law Bonus.

As we stated yesterday in a brief notice of the quinquennial report of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society, the sensational feature of this report is the reduction of the bonuses by an average of about 25 per cent. compared with those declared five years ago. Two main causes are responsible for this reduction, which, considering the strength of the Equity and Law Life, are worth considering. In the first place the profit from mortality, £46,000, is only equal to about half that derived from the same source in the previous valuation periods, and this, we have no doubt, is due to the effects of influenza. The mortality experienced in former quinquenniums has been extremely favourable, and even during the past five years it has been considerably better than that indicated by the Mortality Table. The other feature contributing to produce the reduction in bonus is the large amount of new business that the Equity and Law has transacted. The premium on new business has varied from 13 to 18 per cent. of the total premium income, and, combined with an expense ratio of only about 50 per cent. on new premiums and 5 per cent. on renewal premiums, it is apparent that in the long run this must lead to satisfactory results; but for the moment it requires large reserves to be made on the new policies which the new policies themselves to some extent fail to provide. Other sources of surplus are exceptionally favourable. The average rate of interest, £4 7*s.* 8*d.*, is upwards of £1 12*s.* per cent. over the valuation rate, and has produced a very substantial portion of the surplus, while the expense ratio, taking account of new business, has been lower than that of any other company, with the exception of about five whose position is exceptional. The valuation, it should be stated, has been made by the strictest table, namely, the combined Hm and Hm5, assuming interest on all the policies at 2¾ per cent. The difference in the bonus declared now and on the last occasion is most striking during the early years of assurance, owing to the Equity and Law distributing bonuses on the contribution system, which gives the profits to those policies that have earned them. For this reason, the policies which have been a long while in force, and on which large reserves have accumulated, have gained most benefit from the improved rate of interest, while the difference in mortality, which has been the chief cause of the diminution in bonus, falls upon the more recent policies as well. The result is that recently effected policies receive very much smaller bonuses than on the last occasion, while with the policies that have been many years in force the difference is comparatively slight. This seems to us to form a considerable argument in favour of the contribution system of distributing bonuses, which, although not so readily understood by policy-holders, is more equitable in its operation than a uniform bonus. On the whole, this quinquennial report of the Equity and Law Life emphasizes the necessity for the greatest care in making estimates of future bonuses, such as are nowadays being widely circulated. The fact that the office has had to very materially decrease its bonuses—and in this it does not stand alone—affords the strongest justification for charging such premiums as will allow for such reverses as are just now occurring, and throws some doubt upon the prudence of prevalent attempts to reduce premiums to the lowest point by the anticipation of bonuses which subsequent experience may fail to realize.

Argentine Gold Premium.—The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres remains unchanged at 260 p.c.

The first batch of letters of allotment in the De Mare Incandescent Gas Light System (Limited) have been posted.

Traffic Receipts.

	Last Week.	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate.	Inc. or Dec.
Midland	£162,579	−30,845	2,933,615	−180,985
North Eastern	137,314	−5,625	2,321,610	−166,619
Lancashire and Yorkshire	87,647	−6,463	1,547,519	−31,554
Great Eastern	74,277	−12,732	1,283,865	−53,402
North Staffordshire	15,536	+304	260,432	−17,652
Metropolitan	14,286	−931	268,593	−4,247
District	7,721	−695	151,966	−5,083
Hull and Barnsley	5,781	+1,117	97,825	+517
Mersey	1,353	+53	24,748	−126
Grand Trunk	£80,723	−2,335	1,474,069	−67,873
Mexican	13,200	+2,400	233,840	+23,740
London Road Car	6,197	+727	84,163	−6,494

Railways.—Inter-Oceanic of Mexico, 12,670 dols. *decrease*; Great Southern and Western, £631 *increase*; Isle of Man, £42 *decrease*; Sheffield, £3,773 *decrease* (South Yorkshire Canal, last year £1,258); Cheshire, £55 *increase*.

Tramways, &c.—Gothenberg, £27 *increase*; Bordeaux, £3 *increase*; Continental Metropolitan, £15 *increase*.

To-morrow's Business Engagements.

Albion Gold Mines	Winchester House, 11	Santa Rita Nitrate	Winchester House, 3
Army and Navy Co-op.	105, Victoria-st., S.W., 11	Scottish Ceylon Tea	16, Philpot-lane, 12
Attaree Khat Tea	133, Leadenhall-st., 2	Taylor's Matabele G. Fds.	Winchester House, 12
Aus. Incandescent Share	Cannon-st. Hotel, 12	Trust and Agency of Aust.	Cannon-st. Hotel, 12
Bankers' Invest. Trust	Winchester House, 12	Linlithgow Oil	Edinburgh, 12
Consolidated Trust	Winchester House, 2½	Colonial Wool Sales	John Hoare and Co., H. P. Hughes & Sons
Employers' Liability Ass.	Winchester House, 12	Bardoc Gold Mines list closes for London	
Exploration (ex. gen.)	Cannon-st. Hotel, 2	India Drafts, &c., payments, £292,000	
Incandescent Gas Light	Cannon-st. Hotel, 12	S. Jorge Nitrate, &c., divs., £160,000	
Land and Mort. of Egypt	Cannon-st. Hotel, 11½		
Campbell and Sons	Dashwood House, 3		

Money and Stocks.

DULL MARKETS.—RELAPSE IN AMERICANS.

The Money Market continues quiet in spite of the Scotch term payments, and very little demand for accommodation is experienced. Floating resources are superabundant, and bankers are glad to place their free balances on call at ¼ per cent., but the discount rate is more firmly maintained. Interest and drawn bonds amounting to £750,000 are due for distribution, while the calls payable to-day reach a total of £940,000.

Business on the Stock Exchange has been quieter to-day, and the recovery which was established yesterday afternoon has scarcely been maintained. Consols and other first class securities are steady, but Colonial loans are weak with wide quotations. Home Railways have relapsed into their recent position of comparative neglect, partly owing to the traffic decreases compared with the week preceding Whitsuntide last year. In the Foreign department Argentine '86 and Funding loans have fallen ¾, although the gold premium is steady. Internationals are dull and featureless. American railroads opened fairly well, but the absence of fresh support caused some sales, and declines of 1 to 1¼ are recorded in several cases. The rumour of an assessment of 8 or 9 dols. on Norfolks is partly accountable for the weakness. Mining shares have been quiet and most of the changes are again downwards, but Salisburys and Van Ryns have each recovered about ½. We do not advise any rush to buy African Alluvials on the somewhat slender foundation of yesterday's meeting.

Yield p.c. £	s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
		BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
2	9	C'nsols (2¾) Mny		105⅝	⅞
2	9	Do. Account		105¾	⅞
2	9	New2½perCents.		103¾	4¼
2	9	LocalLoansStock		109¼	¾
2	17	India3½perCents		114⅞	15⅛
2	17	Do. 3 per Cents.	+⅛	105¾	6¼
3	8	Do.3½perCnt.Rs.		66⅞	9⅛
2	11	BankofE'glandSt.		353	7
2	12	Mt.Bd.Wks.3 p.c.		111	½
2	10	Do. 2½ p.c.		100½	1½
2	16	Birm'gh'm 3½p.c.		121	2
2	16	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		126½	7½
		COLONIAL SECURITIES.			
3	4	Can'da3½p.c.Reg	−¼	109	11
3	2	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.	−¼	100	1
3	2	Cape 3½ p.c.C.In.		113¾	14¼
3	4	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		107¼	¾
3	10	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933	−¼	115	16
3	9	Do. 3½ 1924	−¼	103½	4½
3	11	N'wZlnd4p.c.Cns.		110½	11½
3	10	Q'nsl'nd 3½p.c.In		101¾	2¼
3	15	S.Astln. 4 p.c.R'g.	+¼	108	10
3	7	Do. 3½p.c.In		103¼	4¼
3	17	Victoria 4 p.c.1885		107¾	8¾
3	12	Do. 3½ p.c.	+¼	100½	1½
		BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
3	10	Brighton Ord.		174	6
3	18	Do. A	−⅛	159¼	60
2	16	Caledonian		134	5
1	10	Do. Defer	−⅛	40⅞	6⅛
nil.		Chatham Ord.		19¼	½
2	18	Do. Pref.	−½	122	3
nil.		Do. 2nd Pref.		65½	6½
nil.		East London		7½	¾
2	3	Great Eastern	−⅛	79⅜	⅜
3	11	Gt.Nth.Ord.Pref.		114	15
2	2	Do. Ord. Def.		50¾	1¼
2	2	Do. A		50	1
3	7	Great Western		158¼	¾
nil.		Hull & Barnsley		32¼	3¼
3	9	Lanc. and York.		119	20
3	1	Met Consolidated		90½	1½
nil.		Met. District		29¼	30¼
3	10	Midland		154¼	¾
2	18	North Brit. Pref.		78½	9
0	7	Do. Def	−⅛	40½	½
3	14	North Eastern	+⅛	165⅜	⅝
3	8	North Stafford		126	8
3	11	North Western		178	½
1	10	Sheffield		55	5
nil.		Do. A	+⅛	29¼	30
3	0	South Eastern		134	6
2	6	Do. Deferred	−¼	91⅝	⅝
3	1	South Western		199	201
3	4	Do. Deferred		71	2
		FOREIGN STOCKS.			
6	2	Argntin.5p.c.1886	−¼	66½	7½
7	1	Do.6p.c.Fundig	−¼	72½	3½
...		Do. Cedulas A		31	2
5	12	Brazilian 4½ 1888		78	80
5	4	Do. 1889		78¼	¾
6	1	Do. W. of Minas		81¼	2¼
...		B. Ayres 6p.c.1883		25	6
...		Do. Cedulas I		7¼	8¼
7	4	Do. Waterw'rks	−½	59	½
6	4	Bulgarian		97	8
4	14	Chilian 1885		97	8
5	18	China 6 p.c. Gold		102½	3½
6	13	Do. 7 p.c.Silver		110½	11½
nil.		Colombian		17	19
...		Costa Rica A		37	40
...		Do. B		35	8
...		Ecuador, New		28	30
4	0	Egypt State Dom.		106½	7½
3	18	Do. Unified		103½	¾
3	13	Do. New Daira		102½	3
3	5	Do. New 3½p.c.		101½	2
2	19	French3p.c.R'nts		101½	2½
2	17	Do.3½p.c.R'nts		107	8
...		Greek 5 p.c.1881		34	5
...		Do. 5 p.c. 1884		34	5
...		Do.4.p.c.Mon.	+¼	36½	7½
...		Do 4p.c.Rts1889		28½	9½
...		Guatemala 4p.c.		37	9
nil.		Honduras	+⅛	7¾	8
4	0	Hung.Gold R'nt's		102	½
4	12	Italian Fives		86⅜	⅜
7	12	Mexican 6p.c.1888		88½	9
nil.		Peruv. Cor		6	¼
...		Do. Preference		18¼	¾
14	15	Do. Debentures	+¼	57	8
3	18	Pr't'gueseThrees		25⅛	⅜
3	19	Russian 4p.c. 1889		102¼	¾
5	10	Spanish 4p.c.		72⅝	3⅛
4	8	Transvaal 5 p.c.		114	15
1	11	Turkish Conv. A.		64	5
2	3	Do. B		45	½
3	9	Do. C		28	¼
3	16	Do. D		25¾	6
3	18	Do. Defence '91		103¼	¾
7	12	Urugy. Cn.3½p.c.	−¼	48	½
7	3	Venezuela		42	4
		COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS			
1	10	B Ayres&Rosario		64	6
4	17	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		112	14
2	2	Argentine Centl.		70½	1½
...		Do. N.E. Deb.		25	5
...		Do. East		35	6
6	5	Canadian Pacific.	−1¼	53⅞	4⅜
nil.		Grand Trnk. Ord.		6½	¾
nil.		Do. 1st Pref.	−¼	37¼	8¼
nil.		Do. 2nd Pref.		25¾	6¼
nil.		Do. 3rd Pref.		14¾	15
...		Do. Guarantd.		47¾	8¼
nil.		Mexican Ord	−⅞	24	5
1	8	Do. 1st Pref.	−¼	83	4
nil.		Do. 2nd Pref.	−½	42½	3½
6	8	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.		69½	70
...		Mex. Nat. A.		36½	7½
9	11	Nitrate Railways		19	½

Yield p.c. £	s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
		AMERICAN RAILROADS.			
		Shares.			
...		Atchison Shares.	+⅛	8⅜	⅝
...		Cent. Pacific Sh.	−⅜	19¾	20¼
6	16	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	−1	68	¼
nil.		Dnvr. & R. Grand	−½	15⅞	16⅛
...		Do. Pref.	−1¼	48½	9
nil.		Erie	−¼	14⅛	⅜
...		Do. Pref.		30	1
5	12	Illinois Shares		99	100
4	6	Lake Shore		150	51
...		Louis and Nash	−1¼	60¼	½
...		Miss. K. & Texas	−⅛	18⅜	⅝
4	16	N. Y. Central Sh.		103½	4½
nil.		N. Y. Ontario	−¼	18⅛	⅜
...		Norfolk W. Pref.	−1¼	17⅛	⅝
...		North Pacific Pf.	−1	20⅛	⅜
4	16	Pennsylvania Sh.	−¼	54	½
nil.		Phil. & Read Sh.	−⅜	10⅜	⅝
...		Southern Ord.		14¾	15
...		Do. Pref.	−½	41¼	¾
nil.		Union Pacific Sh.	−⅜	16⅛	⅜
nil.		Wabash Pref.	−½	19¾	20¼
		Bonds.			
...		Atchison A	−¼	26¾	7¼
3	17	Illinois 4 p.c.Gold		106	8
4	15	Louisville 5p.c.G.		107	9
4	16	Mis. K. & Tex.4G.		88	90
3	10	N.Y.Cent. 4p.c.G.		105	7
4	19	N.Y. Erie,1C.1920		130	34
...		Do. 2nd Mort.		72	3
...		N.Y.,P.,&O.1stM.	−⅜	13¼	¾
3	10	Penns. 4½ Gold		114	16
...		Phil & Read1stIn.		37½	8⅛
nil.		Wabash6p.c.Deb.	−1¼	29	½
		TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.			
5	9	Anglo-American.		47	9
5	6	Brazil Submarine	+¼	12½	13¼
4	12	Direct U States	−⅛	9	½
4	0	Eastern		16¼	½
4	1	Eastern Extensn.		16⅞	17⅛
4	7	National Telephn		5¼	½
6	0	Tel. Constrn.		41	43
		MINING AND LAND.			
10	18	Aladdin Gold	−1-32	11/16	13/16
...		Bayley's Reward		9/3	9/9
...		Bechuanaland		2 3/16	5/16
66	0	Broken HillProp.		2 3/16	5/16
...		Buffelsdoorn		5⅛	⅜
...		Champ D'Or		4⅛	⅜
8	0	Champion Reef		4 1/16	3/16
...		Char. S. Africa	−⅛	3 1/16	3/16
1	0	City & Suburban.		24½	5
3	15	Cons.G.Flds.Def.	−⅛	9⅛	¼
...		Crœsus, New		2⅜	⅝
4	15	Crown Reef		9¾	10
5	16	De Beers	+⅛	20 1/16	3/16
7	15	Durban Rood'p'rt		7	¼
...		East Rand		5	¼
...		Exploring Co.		6½	¾
5	15	Ferreira		17½	18
4	18	Geldenhuis		6½	¾
3	0	Glencairn		3⅞	4⅛
5	5	Griqualnd W. Diam.		7½	¾
4	7	Heriot		11	½
4	10	Jagersfontein		9½	¾
12	5	Jubilee		10½	11
9	18	Jumper's Gold		5¼	½
11	7	Langlaagte		4½	5
...		Londonderry	+1-32	¾	13/16
...		MayConsolidNew		3½	⅝
7	18	Meyer & Charlton		7	¼
...		Modderfontein		15½	16
...		Mozambique		30/0	31/0
10	0	Mysore Gold		2 13/16	3 1/16
6	10	Nigel		6½	¾
...		Nourse		5⅝	⅞
7	0	Nundydroog		1⅞	2
...		Oceana Land	−1/16	2⅞	3
13	15	Ooregum Gold		3¼	⅜
6	0	Primrose, New		7	⅛
...		Rand Mines		30½	1
4	4	Rio Tinto		16 1/16	3/16
5	15	Robinson		8½	¾
1	10	Simmer and Jack		14	½
5	8	S. A. Exploration		11¾	12¼
8	10	Sheba	+1/16	2 1/16	2 3/16
...		Wemmer		11	½
...		Wentworth Ord.	+1/0	15/0	16/0
...		WestAust.Explor		2⅜	¾
...		W.Aust Goldfield		3 13/16	15/16
...		W.Aust.Concesn.		1¼	½
...		Zambesia Explor.		3¼	4
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	11	Aerated Bread		5¼	6¼
3	12	Allsopps	−1½	142½	3½
4	3	Do. Pref.		144½	5½
...		Barker(John&Co)		2⅝	⅞
6	3	Bell's Asbestos		10⅜	⅝
5	2	Bryant and May		15½	16
3	9	Coats Ord.		23¾	4¼
3	10	Do. Pref.		16¾	17¼
nil.		Eastman's Ord		2⅜	⅝
12	0	Empire (15/- pd.)		3	½
12	0	Do. (10/- pd.)		2	½
3	10	Evans (D.H.&Co)		2¼	½
5	18	Gordon Hotels		17¼	¾
3	19	Guinness & Co.		383	85
nil.		Ham'nd's Meat		1¾	2
4	12	Harrod's Stores		3⅝	⅞
3	10	Hudson's Bay		14	½
9	15	LondonTramwys		8½	9½
...		Maxim Nordenflt		2¼	⅜
10	10	Pears		4½	5
5	3	P. & O. Steam D		191	4
nil.		Primitiva Nitrate		1⅜	⅝
...		Rail. Invest. Def.		18½	19½
6	13	Salt Union Sh'res		3⅝	⅞
nil.		San Donato		2	½
14	15	San Jorge		6	¼
20	0	San Pablo		2	¼
9	0	S.Afric.Gld.Trst.		7⅝	⅞
2	18	Suez Canal		130	4
...		Trustees Exctors.		⅜	1

Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.
Abbotts	1⅜	Copiapo	2½	LadyLoch Gold	½	Rothery Blk	1 1/16
Achilles	4/6	Day Dawn	12/0	Lady Mary	1⅛	Royal Oak	4/0
Af. Alluvial	12/6	Day Dawn P.C.	6/6	Libiola	3⅜	Salisbury	6
Afric.GoldCon.	3/0	De Lamar	1¼	Lionsdale	9/6	Sam's Wealth	4/0
Afrikander	2⅝	Dickens Custer	2/6	Lisbon - Berlyn	6/0	Scotty'sHauraki	4/0
Af. Cons. Land	6/3	Exploratn, New	1 1/16 pm	Louisd'Or, New	3/6	Sheriaw	11/3
Afri.Coal Expl.	9/1½	Gld. Est.ofAust.	1 1/16	Lower R'poort	10/0	Simmer's Gold.	10/0
Afr. Properties	1 1/16	George Goch	3⅜	Luipaard	20/6	Spitzkop	1 1/16
Alaska Mexican	1½	Ginsberg	2 1/16	Mainld Consols	1 1/16	Spes Bona	3⅛
AlaskaTreadwll	5½	GoldCoastDev.	7/9	Main Reef, New	1 1/16	S.A.EstatesMg.	6/0
Alexandra Est.	12/0	Gold Fields Dp	6½	Mason & Barry	3⅜	S.A.Gen.Devel.	8/0
Anglo Fh.Synd.	4¾	Golden South	1 1/16	Metropolitan	2 1/16	Sthn. Jumpers	16/6
Aurora Gold	1⅜	GordonDiamo'd	6/6	Modder B	2 3/16	St. Augustine	15/0
Aurora W.Und.	2⅞	Graskop	7/0	Montana	12/6	S. Londonderry	7/9
Austin	1 1/16	Golconda	1 1/16	Moodie	1 1/16	S. Swaziland	3/1½
AustrnBro.Hill	4/6	Golden Crown	⅛ pm	Moz'mbique Rt.	7/3	St.Johndel Rey	1⅛
Balaghat	4/0	Gt.Fingall Reef	2⅛	Murchison	7/3	Stanhope	1½
Balkis Eesteling	4/3	Great Britain	2¾	Murchison Gft	4/9	Star of the East	15/6
Balkis Land	6/6	Gt. De Kaap	5/4½	MysoreG'ldn'ld	26/6	Steyne	2 1/16
Barberton G.F.	13/6	Guy Fawkes	12/0	,, Harnhalli	3/9	Straits Develop	2 1/16
Barrett	21-32	H'mptn Plains	2 3/16	,, Reef	7/6	Sutherland	13/3
Bayley's Extend	⅝	HamptonLands	5	,, West	19/6	Tati Concess'ns	3¼
Bayley's West.	⅜	Harquahala	2/6	Wynaad, New	19/0	Tharsis	5⅛
Bendigo	7/3	Hauraki	10/6	New Chums	14/6	Thistle Reef	5/6
Beira Railway	9/6	Hend'son's Tvl	4	N.Queensld Ag	1 1/16	Terva Explor.	1½
Beira Ry.Debs.	66	Holcombe Val.	3/0	Nigel Deep	2 1/16	Trans.GoldDeb.	101½
Big Blow	½	Idaho	6/0	Nigel Extension	12/0	Transvaal Gold	4¾
BigGoldQuarry	3/6	Ivy Reef	1 1/16	NineReefs.Nw.	3/9	Und. Af. Land.	6/0
BirthdayAmald.	6/0	Jackson's	1/6	OphirConcessns.	4/6	Vanryn Estates	8⅜
Block B	25/6	Johan. Invest	4 3/16	OrangeR.Estats	5/0	Victoria	3/0
Brit. Bro. Hill.	3/0	Jumper Extn.	7/3	Ooregum Pref.	4 1/16	VillageMainRt.	6¾
Brown Hill	1½	Kaboonga	4/0	Orion, New	3 1/16	Waratah	9/6
Burma Ruby	19/6	Kangarilla	6/0	Paarl Central	1⅜	W.A.Ex.Fndrs.	62½
Caledonian	4/3	KangarillaPref.	1	Pardy's Mozam	2¾	W.A.Fin. Fdrs.	19
Cape Asbestos	2½	Kempinkote	2/9	Pardy's Range	11/3	W. A. Finance.	1⅛
Cape Copper	2½	King Solomon	⅛ pm	Pigg's Peak	1 1/16	W.Aus. Invest.	1⅛
Caratal	1/6	Kinsella	1⅜	PilbarraGl'flds.	1⅜	W.Aust.Mining	5/3
Catalina	3/3	Kleinfontein	3⅛	Princess	2 1/16	West Van Ryn	4⅜
Charters Towers	4/6	Klerksdorp	2/6	Randfontein	41/0	Waihi	6¾
Chrt.TowersCon	4/0	Knight's	7½	Reine d'Or	18/6	West Rand	2½
Chimes, New	2⅜	Koffyfontein	1 1/16	Rhod.Mng.&Fi.	¼ pm	White Feather	2 1/16
Clarke's Cons.	3/- pm	Kornata	4/0	Rietfontein	4 1/16	Wolhuter	7½
Comet	2½	La Marguerite	27/0	Roodeport De'p	5¼	Zapopan	9/6
CoolgardieSyn.	14/-						

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES TO-MORROW (Thursday) for London, and on FRIDAY for the Country.

Professor NICHOLAS, of Melbourne and Ballarat, in his recent book, "The Coolgardie Gold Field," published in Melbourne, makes very extended and special reference to Bardoc and The Bank of England Mine, and states that the Main Reef is quite 3½ feet in width, carries Gold from hanging to foot wall, and that the ironstone in it is phenomenally rich in Gold.

The *Financial News* of the 1st May, 1895 (quoting from the *Coolgardie Miner*), says:—"A parcel of specimens brought in from The Bank of England Mine at Bardoc, taken from a rich shoot recently struck, shows lumps of pure gold 4 oz. and 5 oz. in weight, which came out of the lode. One specimen shows gold in cubes or crystals, a very rare occurrence. The last shot put in blew out magnificent specimens containing pieces of pure gold ranging from 1 oz. to 1 lb. in weight."

THE BARDOC GOLD MINES (LIMITED),

East Coolgardie, Western Australia.

CAPITAL £100,000, in £1 Shares.

ISSUE of 35,000 SHARES AT PAR, payable 2*s.* 6*d.* on Application, 4*s.* on Allotment, and the balance in calls of not more than 4*s.* 6*d.* per share at intervals of not less than one month, of which £25,000 will be available for working capital.

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GEORGE LEWIS, Esq., Irlas, Cookham Deane, Berks.
WILLIAM ERNEST WIMPENNY, Esq., Woodhouse, Huddersfield.
*JOHN McDONALD, Esq., Director Brilliant Block Gold Mining Co. (Ltd.), 43, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
* Will join the Board after allotment.

Bankers.

The CLYDESDALE BANK (Limited), 30, Lombard-street, London, E.C.; BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, 4, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., and Coolgardie.

Brokers.

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Solicitors.

Messrs. HENRY D. KIMBER and COMPANY, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Auditors.

Messrs. CURTIS, THOMSON, LUCEY, HICKS, and CO., Chartered Accountants, 15, George-street, Mansion House, London, E.C.

Secretary (pro tem.).

A. B. BEESTON.

Offices.

43, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire the lease of the mine known as The Bank of England and of the adjoining property to the south, situate at Bardoc, ten miles north of Broad Arrow on the East Coolgardie Gold Field, and containing together an area of 27 acres or thereabouts.

Before agreeing to introduce The Bank of England Mine on the English Market, Mr. R. Ogleby Davies had it inspected on his own behalf by Professor Nicholas, F.G.S. London, Lecturer on Mining to the Melbourne University and Ballarat School of Mines, who is admittedly one of the leading authorities on mining in Australia, and before agreeing to buy the property, Mr. John McDonald, the promoter of and vendor to the company, had the mine inspected and reported on at his own expense by Mr. G. R. Fearby, M.E., whose experience and reliability are well known in London.

The following are extracts from the Reports:—

Main Reef.—Prof. Nicholas says:—There is a length of 1,050 feet. At about 150 feet from the north boundary is the principal shaft, sunk on the underlie, which is at an angle to the horizontal of 90 degrees. The strike is north and south.

Gold Value.—Prof. Nicholas says:—In many places in the reef in the shaft gold was showing right down to the bottom. The quartz contains galena, zinc blende, and iron pyrites, all of which will, undoubtedly, increase in quantity below water level. These sulphides I have found to be rich in gold right throughout the goldfield, and more particularly the iron pyrites. The ironstone which, in the reef, is so phenomenally rich in gold, is derived from the decomposition of the iron pyrites. The formation or channel of country rock, enclosing the reef, is over 4 ft. in thickness, and I think it will probably be found that the whole of this width (that is, the 3 ft. reef and the 4 ft. formation) will pay to put through the battery.

Mr. Fearby says:—There is a drive or level 20 feet in from the shaft to the south on the line of reef. The walls are well defined in this drive, and the stone is 4 feet wide. I think this is a continuation of the rich chute of gold 30 feet up in the shaft. At 54 feet level in the north end, samples taken all across this reef, 2 lbs. of stone gave a return of 4 oz. 13 dwt. to the ton from 4 feet wide of stone. At 60 feet level I took a sample in the south end of the shaft, from which I got 2 oz. 6 dwt. to the ton from 2 lb. of stone. 40 feet to the south of the main shaft the cap of the reef has been opened 10 feet in length and 5 feet deep. Here the stone will give 5 oz. to the ton. This, I think, is the cap of another rich chute of gold dipping to the south, and there is not the least doubt but that there will be other rich chutes found as the reef is developed in depth.

Other Reefs.—Prof. Nicholas refers favourably to three other reefs on the property, the first of which he advises should be immediately prospected, and the second of which he mentions as having an outcrop visible for 90 feet.

Conclusion.—Prof. Nicholas says:—I feel convinced that The Bank of England Gold Mine will justify it being placed before the public as a genuine gold mine, and that in all probability it will prove to be one of the many rich mines of these goldfields.

Mr. Fearby says:—I think this mine when developed will give some wonderful returns.

Since Prof. Nicholas's visit the manager reports the opening of the first of these three other reefs, and the unearthing of some very rich stone impregnated with gold, the reef being fully five feet wide. Mr. Fearby confirms this.

The *Australian Mail* of the 28th February, 1895, gives the following as the rate of the dividends which have been paid during 1894 by various West Australian mining companies:—

The Day Dawn Gold Mining Association, Limited (Coolgardie and Murchison)	65 per cent.
The Central Gold Mining Company	58 ,,
The Bayley's Reward Claim Gold Mining Company, Limited	20 ,,
The Star of the East Gold Mining Company	50 ,,
Trenton Gold Mining Company	40 ,,

The statements in this prospectus are based upon the foregoing reports of experienced and reliable experts, and from the fact that the greater portion of the purchase price is to be taken in shares of the company the directors have no hesitation in recommending this undertaking as a genuine mining investment.

The directors propose at the earliest possible moment to order the necessary hauling and crushing machinery.

The purchase price has been fixed by the vendor to the company at £75,000, payable as to £65,000 in fully paid-up shares at par, and as to the balance in cash. This will leave £25,000 cash for working capital.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.:—(1) dated 2nd May, 1895, between Joseph George Walsh and Ralph Ogleby Davies of the one part, and John McDonald of the other part. (2) dated 11th May, 1895, and made between the said John McDonald of the one part and T. F. Thorne as Trustee on behalf of the company of the other part for the re-sale of the properties acquired under contract (1) above described at a profit. All charges and expenses in connection with the formation of the company up to date of allotment will be paid by the vendor to the company.

Agreements or arrangements have been made with third parties for guaranteeing the subscription of the capital and with reference to the promotion of the company. Applicants for shares will be deemed to have had sufficient notice of their nature and contents, and to have waived their right (if any) to any particulars, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise as to such agreements or arrangements.

The memorandum and articles of association, contracts, and the originals of the reports can be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of the solicitors to the company.

Applications for shares must be made on or written out according to the form accompanying the prospectus, and sent to the bankers of the company or to the secretary, together with a deposit of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, and solicitors, and at the company's offices.

SPECIAL INSURANCE
FOR THE
TITLED, PROFESSIONAL, AND MERCANTILE CLASSES,
COVERING THE RISK OF
ACCIDENTS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
SUMS ASSURED FROM £500 TO £4,000.
Disablement Allowances up to £12 A WEEK.
And in certain cases an ANNUITY.
PREMIUMS from £2.
A WORLD-WIDE POLICY.
OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD.,
40 and 44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FOUNDED 1871. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £263,720.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—NOW OPEN for the SUMMER SEASON, 1895. Admission TO-DAY restricted to Fellows and friends specially introduced by them.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Herr EDUARD STRAUSS, Director of Music to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Court, will conduct the Celebrated Court Orchestra from Vienna. TO-DAY (Wednesday), TWO CONCERTS, afternoon 5 P.M., evening 8.30 P.M. in the West Garden. Specially reserved and numbered seats, in the Garden Pavilion adjoining the Band Stand, at 5s., 4s., and 3s. each; and covered and reserved seats in the West Balcony 1s. and 6d., may be secured in advance on application at the Ticket Office of the Institute and at the principal Box-offices and Agents.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. One Shilling.

STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.—Her Majesty the Queen having commanded the attendance of Herr Eduard Strauss and the Vienna Court Orchestra at Windsor Castle on Friday evening next, the performance announced for that evening will not take place. The Royal Hungarian Band will on this occasion play in the stead of the Strauss Orchestra, and the reserved seats already purchased may be retained. All money paid for reserved seats will, however, if desired, be returned, or the tickets will be exchanged for those for other seats on any subsequent evening at the option of purchasers. The Strauss Orchestra will play at the Imperial Institute on Friday afternoon from 4.30 until 6 P.M.

STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.—Address communications to "The Secretary of the Strauss Orchestra," Maltravers House, Arundel-street, London, W.C.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

SEASON TICKETS, 10s. 6d. each, which entitle the owner to participate in the
FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE DRAWING of the
EARL'S COURT ART UNION,
Established by authority of the Board of Trade.

The EXHIBITION will OPEN END of MAY.

Season Tickets will be available every day the Exhibition is open, and entitle each holder to a chance in the drawing of valuable Prizes, costing from £50 to 10s. 6d. each.
102 PRIZES of the total value of £172 15s. will be allocated to every two thousand Season Tickets.
1 PRIZE to every twenty Season Tickets.

For Prospectuses and Season Tickets, apply to the Season Ticket Department, Exhibition-buildings, Earl's Court, S.W.

OLYMPIA. OLYMPIA
MONSTER ATTRACTIONS. OPEN ALL DAY, from 12 to 11 P.M.
OLYMPIA'S LOVELY GARDENS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S LATEST SUCCESS, "THE ORIENT," AT 2.30 AND 8.30.
2,500 PERFORMERS 100 ELEPHANTS, HORSES, CAMELS, ETC.
GRANDEST SHOW ON EARTH. ONE CONTINUAL ROUND OF ENJOYMENT.
THOUSANDS of ONE SHILLING Reserved SEATS. NO EXTRAS.
ALL SIDE SHOWS FREE. No Extra Charges. Tickets 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, W.
NIGHTLY at 8, and
MATINEES on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 2.30.
Enthusiastic reception of the New Programme.
Prices 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.
Bookings at Tree's, the Hall.
General Manager,
Mr. LAWRENCE BROUGH.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAKER-STREET STATION.—New and numerous additions, superb and richly arranged. Drawing-room Tableaux, Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, Cabinet Ministers, &c., &c. Delightful Music, Grand Promenade.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.
THE LIBERATOR FAILURE.
New Portrait Model! New Portrait Model!!
JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR THE LIBERATOR FAILURE. JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR.
JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR.
Admission 1s., Children under 12, 6d. Open 10 to 10.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—VISIT of their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS of YORK on SATURDAY NEXT, May 18th. PRESENTATION of PRIZES of THE ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS to CHILDREN and TEACHERS of Metropolitan Schools who have written best essays on kindness to animals. All Saturdays Shilling Days.

AFRICAN LOAN EXHIBITION.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPENING on SATURDAY, May 18.—Curios and articles of interest from all parts of the African Continent.

EAST AFRICAN (SOMALI) VILLAGE in the Grounds of the CRYSTAL PALACE. OPENING on SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 18, under the direction of Herr CARL HAGENBECK. Great African native display by 66 natives of Somaliland, and 350 African animals. First time Somalis have ever visited England. Imposing and astonishing spectacle. Mimic battle. Peace festivities. Native sports. Native Dances. Native racing, and formation and starting of the Caravan.

AFRICA IN LONDON.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Twenty-four African Lions, Twenty Racing Dromedaries, Twenty-five Somali Racing Ponies, Twenty-five Ostriches, Eleven Elephants, and 250 Somali Sheep, Goats, Cheetahs or Hunting Panthers, Zebras, Leopards, Hyenas, Gazelles, Antelopes, Giant Pythons, Wild Dogs, Wild Donkeys, Monkeys, Baboons, &c. The East African (Somali) Village will OPEN on SATURDAY NEXT, May 18.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "Mixed Pickles," EVERY EVENING by Mr. LIONEL BROUGH and Mr. SNAZELLE. 1,000 free seats; reserved seats 6d. This (Wednesday) Evening at 6.

HOTEL LIST.

AT SUNNY BOSCOMBE.—AN IDEAL SPRING RESIDENCE.
The HÔTEL BURLINGTON,
with its charming surroundings of lovely Spring foliage, and pleasant grounds sloping to the sea. Luxuriously appointed. Moderate tariff. Bournemouth *East* Station. Tariffs also Burlington and Buckingham Palace Hotels, London.

FOLKESTONE.—The LEAS HOTEL is NOW OPEN for the reception of Visitors, after extensive alterations, decorations, and refurnishing. Elegant lounge hall, passenger lift; certified sanitation; excellent cuisine; moderate charges. The hotel is situated in private grounds, having good sea views. close to golf links.

ART GALLERIES.

A CONNOISSEUR'S TREASURES.—Paintings by Whistler, Burne-Jones Watts, Rossetti, Mason, Poynter, and Legros. Tanagra Statuettes, Japanese Bronzes, Nankin Blue, &c.—THE GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W. 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Illustrated Catalogues, 1s. each.

GRAFTON GALLERIES.
"FAIR CHILDREN."
Patroness: H.R.H. Duchess of York.
10 to 6. Admission, 1s.; Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.
HENRY BISHOP, Secretary.

NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET.—EXHIBITION of WORKS by LIVING ARTISTS. NOW OPEN. 9.30 to 7. Admission 1s.
L. C. LINDSAY, Sec.

ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The SUMMER EXHIBITION is now open at 5A, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Catalogues 1s.
GEORGE L. RIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—The Editor of the PALL MALL GAZETTE *does not in any case hold himself responsible for the return of rejected contributions. He is, however, always glad to consider MSS. and sketches; and, where stamps are enclosed and the name and address are written on the manuscript, every effort will be made to return rejected contributions promptly. To ensure this it is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the contributor should be written on the manuscript itself. The sending of a proof is no guarantee of the acceptance of the article.*

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES granted on favourable terms.
ESTATE DUTY POLICIES effected.
Active Agents wanted in Town and Country.

LYCEUM.—TO-NIGHT, and for a limited number of nights, at 9 o'clock A STORY OF WATERLOO, a play in one act, by A. Conan Doyle. Corpora Brewster, Mr. Irving; after which DON QUIXOTE, by the late W. G. Wills. Don Quixote, Mr. Irving. Preceded at 8.15 by BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. MATINEES of KING ARTHUR, by J. Comyns Carr, SATURDAYS, May 18, 25, and June 1; WEDNESDAY, May 22; and THURSDAY, May 30, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Irving, Miss Genevieve Ward, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open ten till five, and during the performance. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

GARRICK THEATRE.—MR. JOHN HARE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH, by A. W. Pinero. On this occasion the character of Agnes Ebbsmith will be acted for the first time by Miss Olga Nethersole, who will make her reappearance after her successful tour in the United States. Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Miss Ferrers, Mrs. Groves, Miss Halsey, Mr. John Hare, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. Ian Robertson, Smith, Thorne, Carne, and Du Maurier will also appear. Box-office open 10 to 9. Doors open 7.30. MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, May 18, at 2.

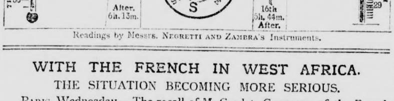
VAUDEVILLE.—Lessee, Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.—TO-NIGHT at 9, a New and Original Farcical Comedy by Arthur Law, entitled THE LADIES' IDOL. Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH, Messrs. J. Beauchamp, C. P. Little, S. Warden, F. Volpe, K. Douglas, T. Kingston, A. Helmore; Mesdames M. Palfrey, G. Homfrey, E. Berringer, K. Serjeantson, A. Beet. Preceded at 8.15, HAL THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 3. SPECIAL MATINEE of THE LADIES' IDOL, TO-DAY (Wednesday), at 3.

THE ROYAL, HOLBORN.—GRAND VARIETY COMPANY. G. H. Chirgwin the White-eyed Kaffir, Fannie Leslie, the Great Bale Troupe, Edwin Barwick, Ada Blanche, Dagmar and De Celle, Billie Barlow, Edwin Boyde, Giacinta della Rocca, The Poluskis, Louie Gilbert, Constance Moxon, Fred Horman, the Effie Quartette, the famous Yokohama Troupe, Rose Sylvester, and Miss Roma T. Roma and Mr. Frank Wood in the sketch "He and She." Prices from 6d. to £2 2s. Doors open every evening at 7.30, and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.30.—Manager, Mr. ARTHUR SWANBOROUGH.

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"GOLD MEDAL"
CHEMICAL FOOD
STRENGTHENS CHILDREN.
THE ONLY CHEMICAL FOOD
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in open competition, and awarded a
SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL.
Insist on having PARRISH'S "GOLD MEDAL." Do not give your child injurious imitations, pushed and ingeniously advertised for the sake of extra gain.
An International Jury of Medical Men awarded it a SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL, and recognized no other.
This verdict places LORIMER'S preparation above all others, and to distinguish it from inferior imitations it is now sold in ½lb. and 1lb. bottles only, as "PARRISH'S GOLD MEDAL CHEMICAL FOOD," bearing the name and Trade Mark of LORIMER and Co.
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LORIMER & CO., CHEMISTS BY EXAMINATION, BRITANNIA ROW LONDON, N.
Sold at Civil Service Stores, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and Bedford-street, Strand; Civil Service Co-operative Society, Haymarket, S.W.; James Shoolbred and Co., Tottenham-court-road; Parke's Drug Stores (Limited), 21, Prince's-street, Oxford-circus, and Branches; Bishop's Drug Company, 460, Holloway-road, N., and 19, King's-road, S.W.; and of all Stores and good class Chemists throughout the country.

TO-DAY'S FASHIONS IN
MOURNING ATTIRE.
ALSO ELEGANT DRESS NOVELTIES IN ALL NEUTRAL SHADES.
PETER ROBINSON,
256 to 264, Regent-st.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly breezes, moderate and fresh; fair, cool.



Readings by Messrs. NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

WITH THE FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

THE SITUATION BECOMING MORE SERIOUS.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The recall of M. Grodet, Governor of the French Soudan, is stated by the *Estafette* to have been definitely decided upon. The situation in that part of the French African possessions, the journal continues, has been rendered most serious by the repulse of the Monteil expedition, which has produced so disastrous an effect on the natives that the inhabitants of the important country of Segu, on the right bank of the Niger, south-west of Timbuctoo, have sent word to Samory inviting him to return thither and place himself at their head. The journal draws the conclusion that Samory's authority has increased, that this fact is likely to give rise to the most serious complications throughout the whole of the immense territory stretching from the Niger to the Atlantic, and that it would be well to guard against such a danger by immediately sending Colonel Archinard from Kayes, the capital of the French Soudan, to the affected regions.—*Reuter.*

MURDER OF A BRITISH OFFICER IN WAZIRISTAN.

SIMLA, Wednesday.—Lieutenant A. Limond, of the 6th Punjaub Infantry, has been stabbed and killed by a fanatic, near Boga, in the Tochi Valley, which was occupied by Sir William Lockhart's forces during the recent expedition against the Waziris under the Mullah Powindah. Lieutenant Limond and an orderly were surprised alone and attacked by four men, three of whom they killed, while the fourth was taken prisoner. The bodies of the three murderers killed were afterwards burned.—*Reuter.*

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

LADY WOLSELEY.—State of health causing her friends much anxiety.
SIR HENRY PONSONBY.—Improvement maintained.
SIR HENRY JAMES.—Progressing favourably.

HAMPTON & SONS' EASY CHAIRS Afford the Maximum of Comfort at the Minimum of Cost.
Now on View Several Sets of very choice old CHIPPENDALE DINING CHAIRS.
TASTEFUL FURNISHING AT SMALL OUTLAY.
SEE BOOK OF FURNITURE & SPECIMEN INTERIORS
FOR EXAMPLES.
HAMPTON & SONS, Pall Mall East, S.W.

EXHIBITION OF OLD FURNITURE
(Mainly English XVIII. Century),
SATINWOOD & MAHOGANY
A Catalogue, with Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations by Miss K. M. Warren, will be sent on application POST FREE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Debenham and Freebody have just published a catalogue profusely illustrated, giving a complete description of their rare collection of antique furniture in SATINWOOD AND MAHOGANY."
NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 30th April, 1895.

"It is not often that the opportunity occurs of examining a collection of Eighteenth-Century furniture of the importance of that now on view at the show-rooms of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody. . . . A special feature of the exhibition are some pieces of old SATINWOOD dated from about 1780 to 1810. . . . The exhibition is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs of old furniture."
ART JOURNAL (*Illustrated Article*), May Number.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody have acquired a few gems of Chippendale and Sheraton, of Heppelwhite and Mahew and Ince."
BLACK AND WHITE (*Illustrated Notice*), 13th April, 1895.

"In this particular exhibition special prominence is given to old SATINWOOD Furniture. . . . An important point is, of course, the decoration, and in regard to those which are embellished with paintings it is valuable to note that the decorations as well as the article itself are genuinely antique."
LADIES' PICTORIAL (*Illustrated Article*), 6th April, 1895.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody have issued a charmingly illustrated catalogue of Antique Furniture, mainly of the last century. . . . The best pieces are, of course, of considerable value, but the prices throughout are very reasonable, and many rare bargains are to be had."—COURT JOURNAL, 20th March, 1895.

"A remarkable collection of late Eighteenth-Century Furniture. . . . The collection is well worth a visit, and the catalogue is really a valuable and permanent addition to the literature of art furniture."—ST. PAUL'S, 1*st May*, 1895.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody must have spared no pains in getting together the collection of SATINWOOD and Eighteenth-Century Furniture which they are now showing at Wigmore-street. . . . One Sheraton cabinet and secretaire, painted with heads, floral wreaths, and ribbons, struck me as a finer example of decorated furniture than any to be seen at the South Kensington Museum."—THE LADY (*Illustrated Article*), 4th *April*, 1895.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY,
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(Three minutes' walk from Langham Hotel.)

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL; LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Accumulated Funds Exceed £8,000,000.
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WORLD-WIDE POLICIES. PROMPT PAYMENTS.
Full information may be obtained on application to any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL.

SEVERAL BRITISH POSTS ATTACKED.

SIMLA, Wednesday.—A telegram from Dir states that the British camp at Mundiah Khan, opposite Miankalai, on General Low's line of communication, was fired into last night, and Private Green of the Scottish Borderers was killed. Shots have also been fired into the head-quarters camp. The enemy was only seen by the advanced guards and picquets as they were retiring, and were estimated to number about twenty. A more serious attack has been made on the British post at Kambat. Here seven Hazara coolies were killed with swords, and twenty others wounded. The attack was made from the direction of a village which is providing a patrol to protect the telegraph line. The wire has been cut between Mandah and Khar in the Swat valley.—*Reuter.*

CONDITION OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

PARIS, Wednesday.—According to a telegram received here from Seville, the Duke of Orleans is progressing so favourably that he hopes to be able to sail from Lisbon on his return to England about June 10. The Countess of Paris will leave Seville in about a week, and will return to England with her daughters, the Princesses Hélène and Isabelle, by way of Paris, where she will make a stay of several days.—*Reuter.*

FOURTH EDITION.

REOPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

FRENCH THEORIES OF ECONOMY A L'ANGLAISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Tuesday Night.—The Government meets to-day without hope and without enthusiasm. The speech delivered last week at Bordeaux by M. Ribot chilled that Minister's warmest supporters, and there is scarce a journal which is not contemptuous or openly hostile. All are not so violent as M. Rochefort, but none is generous in its support, and at the beginning of every session the impression deepens that France might progress with comfort and distinction, even if there were no Palais Bourbon. Of course, there are the inevitable interpellations to interrupt such business as seems of greater importance, and then there is the wearisome Budget to consider. The Budget of this year was passed little more than a month ago, and the scheme for the Budget of 1896 is already drafted. Nor are its provisions likely to satisfy respectable politicians. Their one object is to exonerate the masses from taxation, and to pass a set of

SUMPTUARY LAWS WHICH SHALL PRESS HEAVILY UPON THE RICH.

To this system of taxation, as the *Temps* intelligently points out, there is the practical objection that it is not always lucrative. There is also the sentimental objection that luxury and amenity are thereby discouraged. Shall France, the most hospitable of countries, discrown herself and surrender the glory of her arts, the elegance of her life, the splendour of her luxury? Shall riches be prosecuted, fined, and put upon the index? These are the questions which are asked by the *Temps*, and doubtless their answer will prove a serious embarrassment to the Government. In fact, it is suggested that a heavy tax shall be set upon all liquors, and that France shall rival England in the imposition of succession duties. The experience of Sir William Harcourt would hardly encourage the Government of France, and M. Ribot has undertaken no trivial task. But the fact that France finds her theories of economy, as she picks up her pre-Raphaelism, in "la perfide Albion" is not without its humour.

CALM EVEN TO EXTREME DULNESS.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Most of the newspapers announce that the re-assembling of the Chamber yesterday was not only attended by extreme calm but even marked by extreme dulness.—*Reuter.*

THE PROPOSED REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday.—The scheme of reform for the Armenian provinces submitted to the Sultan by Great Britain, France, and Russia is understood to include, besides the points already telegraphed, important provisions for the financial administration of the vilayets. The scheme of the three Powers proposes to entrust the administration of the taxes to the mudirs or heads of the communes, who would be held responsible for the good management of this branch of the service, the inhabitants of the communes being liable for the total amount of the taxes which would be collected by tax gatherers appointed by the Communal Council. No gendarmes would be employed in this duty. The scheme also proposes the abolition of the system of farming tithes and other taxes. The mudirs would have the right to retain out of the taxes a sum sufficient for the needs of the local administration. No mention is made of control to be exercised by the Powers over the carrying out of the reforms. At the same time it is stated that the Powers intend to instruct their consuls to report upon the manner in which the reforms are executed and will appoint consular officers in various centres where there are none at present.—*Reuter.*

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Estafette*, commenting on the position of affairs in Armenia, deprecates any attempt by any European Power to take advantage of the Armenian question as a means, direct or indirect, of advancing its own individual interests in Western Asia.—*Reuter.*

EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF AN ENGLISHMAN

ON A VOLCANO DURING AN ERUPTION.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—A telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, states that according to intelligence received there from Auckland, New Zealand, an Englishman named Carr recently had a narrow escape from being killed on the slopes of the volcano of Ruapehu, in the centre of the Northern Island. Carr had ascended the mountain, which is nearly ten thousand feet high, when he was almost overwhelmed by a sudden eruption. He was injured by the falling scoriæ and only succeeded in again reaching the foot of the mountain with great difficulty.—*Reuter.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MICHIGAN.

NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE'S AWFUL FATE.

Intense excitement prevails in the town of Midland, Michigan, owing to a terrible tragedy which has occurred there. Last Sunday a young man named Hale was married to a Miss Belle Hammond. At the end of the ceremony the young couple went to their house, which had been given them by the bridegroom's father. Early the following morning flames were seen issuing from the house, and the fire made such rapid progress that the rescue of the inmates was impossible. Eventually their bodies were found charred beyond recognition. It was then discovered that the terrible affair was the work of some miscreant, the stairs and floors having been saturated with kerosine oil, while greasy rags had been stuffed beneath the carpets. A young man named John Allen, to whom it is said Miss Hammond was previously engaged, has been arrested on suspicion.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE ITALIAN NAVY.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER NATIONS.

ROME, Wednesday.—The Italian Minister of Marine delivered a speech at Spezzia yesterday, in which he stated that a retrenchment of four million lire had been made during the current year, but that in future three millions would be the utmost that it would be possible for the country to save. He affirmed that Italy spends her money upon the navy with much better judgment than the other Powers. England, he said, spent five times as much money, yet her naval power was only three and a half times that of Italy. France spent three times the money of Italy, and the result was only a naval power of twice Italy's strength. Russia spent double, and her power was only equal to that of Italy. Germany spent the same as Italy, and had an interior naval force. He added that his programme was to reduce the number of arsenals, to demolish or sell all old vessels to build a few new ones, and to complete the naval force with all possible speed. The number of men this year will be 22,600, or an increase of 1,500 —*Central News.*

INDIAN RISING IN ARIZONA.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—Bands of Indians have attacked several parties of miners in Arizona, and a general Indian rising in that region is feared. Cavalry have been sent in pursuit of the hostile bands.—*Reuter.*

CONDITION OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The extra-parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the French navy is stated by the *Gaulois* to be in agreement with the Minister of Marine as to the advisability of suppressing the posts of naval inspectors-general.—*Reuter.*

THE CHINO-JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

It is announced at Pekin that the Liao-Tung peninsula has been renounced by Japan without any demand for compensation, and the liberal conduct of the Japanese is warmly praised. It is feared that the disbanding of the Chinese "Braves" enrolled during the recent war may lead to disturbances. France, Germany, and Russia have offered to negotiate the loan necessary to enable China to pay the indemnity due to Japan.

THE CHARGE AGAINST JABEZ BALFOUR.

RESUMED HEARING AT BOW-STREET.

The hearing of the charges of conspiracy against Jabez Spencer Balfour was resumed to-day before Sir John Bridge at Bow-street. George Keutish, who was secretary to Hobbs and Co., Limited, in 1886, was recalled and produced an estimate of the Whitehall Court contract. Counsel asked if all the sums amounting to £77,500 shown upon the estimate were paid by Hobbs and Co. Witness replied that they were either paid by Hobbs and Co. or by acceptances of the House and Land Investment Trust. Cross-examined by Mr. J. O'Connor, witness said all he had heard of the Whitehall transaction before January 12, 1886, was that there was to be a large building erected on the embankment which his firm would probably have to build. A day or two after the meeting on the 12th witness received the draft minute of the meeting and entered it into the minute book. Mr. Balfour was not present at the Board meeting. Witness did not hear at the time who the vendors were and no reason was given him as to why the interlineations were made. When witness copied the draft there were no alterations except in the figures. Why is it the words "being ten per cent." are not in the fair copy?—I don't know. Possibly they were taken out before I got it. You have just said there was no alteration except in the figures?—That's the only explanation I can give. Mr. O'Connor, after asking a number of questions as to the alteration of the figures, accused the witness of not giving the court assistance, and further stated that he did not wish to treat him as a hostile witness. Kentish said he was giving every assistance. The magistrates remarked that witness was giving his evidence very fairly, and suggested that counsel should not waste time.

THE TRIAL OF OSCAR WILDE.

An application, it is stated, will be made to try Oscar Wilde separately from Taylor. Mr. Justice Wills will attend at the Old Bailey on Monday to hear the arguments of counsel.

A GUNMAKER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

A well-known Colchester gunmaker, named Aguew, killed himself in his shop this morning by placing the muzzle of a rook rifle in his mouth and firing it. His workmen on returning from breakfast discovered their master dead in his chair with the rifle at his side. He was only about thirty-five years of age.

FATAL TRAP ACCIDENT TO A CURATE.

The Rev. C. H. Bousfield, curate of the parish of Sandhurst, Berkshire, died early this morning from the effects of a trap accident, near Camberley Railway-station last night. He was going to meet his wife and her mother when the horse became frightened by the incoming train and bolted. Mr. Bousfield was thrown out of the trap and sustained concussion of the brain, expiring without recovering consciousness. The horse galloped a distance of seven miles before it was stopped.

THE FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION AT MIRFIELD.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

In his report to the Board of Trade on the collision between two goods trains at Mirfield, on the London and North Western Railway, on the 28th of March, whereby the drivers of the two trains were killed, Major Marindin says: For the disaster no one was responsible except the unfortunate men who lost their lives, and as the signals are remarkably plain it is difficult to understand how an experienced driver who knew the road like the driver Glover, could have made such a mistake. He had omitted to sound the whistle and had over-run the home signal at danger, and before he died he stated he was attending to the gauge class. In conclusion, Major Marindin suggests the placing of another down distance signal to obviate any future error.

A FATHER IN SEARCH OF HIS SONS.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF BAD BOOTS.

At Worship-street police-court yesterday afternoon a man asked the assistance of the magistrate, Mr. Bushby, in recovering his two sons, missing since May 6. In reply to questions, the man stated that one boy was fourteen years old, and the other just about eleven years. Asked why they should go away from home, the father said he was not much afraid of the elder boy, because he was known all over London. All the police of the West-end knew him as the "Reciting Boy." "My boy," the applicant went on, "is dressed in a black velvet suit with a velvet jockey cap, and he wears the Prince of Wales's colours on a jersey under his jacket. He recites 'Kissing Cup's Race' outside the theatres when the crowd's waiting, and he takes off his jacket and does it in the Prince of Wales's colours—the same colours Archer rode in when he won on Kissing Cup. I bought him the colours so he might do it proper. He's well known at the clubs, too. What clubs? Why, the Radical Club and the Gladstone Club! I've took him there, and he's always had something for doing his bit. Naturally, of course, I want him to come back, though of course he can get a living for himself. What do I do for a living? Well, I jobs about. You see, my wife's in an asylum. I've got other children, but they're being took care of, so I don't do no reg'lar work. I'm afeard the boys has come to harm, 'cos their boots is bad. I didn't give 'em good boots. I didn't want 'em to go away. What's my name? William John Smith, and I live in Gale's-gardens, Bethnal Green."

PUBLIC PENANCE IN CORNWALL.

CURIOUS SCENE AT A CHURCH.

At Blisland, near Bodmin, four youths, who had assaulted a young servant girl named Eva Neil, did public penance on Sunday. They knelt in the church, were admonished by the rector, made a public confession of their fault, and were prayed for. At the end of the service by way of penance they had to distribute £2 worth of bread outside the church. A big crowd assembled and fought to get the bread, and as soon as it had been distributed one of the boys produced a tin of treacle. The loaves were broken up, dipped in the treacle, and distributed among the crowd. Then a member of the militia band, who had come from Bodmin in full uniform, gave a solo on his trombone, and the crowd dispersed.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT BILBAO.

BILBAO, Wednesday.—A dynamite cartridge, intended for use in the mines, exploded in a train proceeding to the mines to-day. The conductor of the train was killed and six workmen were injured.—*Reuter.*

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL AT A FIRE.

During the last stage of a fire yesterday afternoon in a large jute warehouse in Dundee, belonging to Messrs. Malcolm Ogilvie and Co., a melancholy accident took place. While the firemen were rolling up their hose, preparatory to leaving the scene of the outbreak, one of the walls of the building suddenly collapsed, burying in its ruins a number of the men. On the *débris* being removed, Thomas Buglars, a mechanic, a member of the Manhattan Fire Brigade, was found to have been killed, while four companions were seriously injured—one, it is believed, fatally. The damage done by the fire exceeds, it is said, £5,000.

SUICIDE FROM THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

Considerable excitement was caused on the Albert Embankment, in the vicinity of St. Thomas's Hospital, at about six o'clock last evening, by a man leaping over the parapet into the Thames. Several people who were passing at the time hastened to the spot, but nothing could be done to save the man. His body was recovered about two hours afterwards, and was conveyed to the Lambeth mortuary to await identification.

An elderly gentleman shot himself through the head with a revolver yesterday in the front garden of a house at Peckham. Papers found upon him showed that he was a colonial merchant in the City.

THE FLOWING TIDE.

UNIONIST SUCCESS IN DORSET.

The votes cast in yesterday's election in West Dorset of a member to succeed the late Mr. H. R. Farquharson, Conservative, were counted at Beaminster this morning, and the result was announced as follows:—

Col. WILLIAMS (C.)	3,538
Mr. WOOD HOMER (L.)	2,325
Conservative majority	1,213

At the previous General Elections the poll was as follows:—

1885.		1886.		1892.	
Farquharson (C)	3,507	Farquharson (C)	3,672	Farquharson (C)	3,691
Batten (L)	3,365	Batten (G L)	2,467	Gatty (L)	2,813
(C)	142	(C)	1,205	(C)	878

CONSERVATIVE GAIN AT WALWORTH.

The votes cast in the election yesterday of a parliamentary representative for the Walworth division of Newington, in the room of Mr. William Saunders, Radical, deceased, were counted last evening at Newington Vestry Hall, and shortly before eleven o'clock the returning officer announced the result as follows:—

Mr. J. Bailey (C)	2,676
Col. Reade (L)	2,105
Mr. Lansbury (S)	247
Conservative majority	571

The figures for the three preceding elections were:—

1885.		1886.		1892.	
C	1,885	C	1,983	L	2,514
L	1,816	L	1,748	C	2,218
I	246	—	—	—	—
C	69	C	235	L	296

The poll was not as large as was expected, and there is no doubt that the larger proportion of those who failed to record their votes was made up of Radicals. The "removals" were traced better by the Conservatives than the Liberals, and many out-voters came up to swell the Conservative poll.

The new member, Mr. James Bailey, of Shortgrove, Newport, Essex, and 33, Harrington-gardens, South Kensington, is son of Mr. William Bailey, a farmer, of Mattishall, Norfolk, was born on November 10, 1840, and educated at a private school in Dereham. Mr. Bailey was one of the original founders of the Constitutional Club, in Northumberland-avenue, of which he is still a member.

IN PARLIAMENT THIS AFTERNOON.

COMMITTEE ON THE SELBORNE SUCCESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past twelve. On the motion of Mr. T. Ellis, Sir Robert Reid, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Henry Hobhouse, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Sexton, and Sir Richard Webster were appointed a Select Committee on the Earldom of Selborne.

Mr. Lambert moved the second reading of the Land Tenure Bill.

SPIRITUALISTS IN CONCLAVE.

OF SPOOKS AND MINOR MATTERS.

In the Portman Rooms last night the general conference of Spiritualists for the year 1895 came to an end. What is a spiritualist? A spook is a disembodied spiritualist; and by no unfair process of reasoning a spiritualist may be described as an embodied spook. The spiritualists who assembled in conference in the Portman Rooms were all agreed upon one thing, that messages were received from disembodied spiritualists by spiritualists who are as yet embodied. But they were not all agreed that all messages purporting to come from the world of disembodied spiritualists did really come from there. An earnest and devout spiritualist ventured to ask how he was to know whether the messages he received really came from a disembodied spirit, or were simply emanations of his own spirit. His question was somewhat roughly treated by some of the Spiritualists in conference, and it is questionable whether he received much light on the subject. As far as an outsider could judge, it all depends on your spook, granting that you really are acquainted with one. Some spooks are naughty, frivolous, and malicious; some are well intentioned, but lamentably ignorant; some are really good spooks, and some are trying hard to follow their example. From this you may infer that spiritualists have not an easy time of it. If a serious minded spiritualist gets

ENTANGLED WITH A FRIVOLOUS SPOOK,

there is no saying to what depths of folly he may be led, if he has not strength of mind enough to dismiss the spook at once. It is like ringing up the wrong person through the telephone. Mr. J. J. Morse, who read a long but not very convincing paper on the subject of "Our duty with regard to acting upon information given, advice offered, or requests made in spirit messages" (the title might easily have been compressed into "Our duty with regard to spooks"), warned his audience to be on their guard. He was not afraid to say that because a dead friend had become a disembodied spirit the disembodied spirit was on that account alone to consider himself superior to his embodied friend. You can easily conceive in what difficulties the opposite belief might land you. Suppose you had a friend to whom during his life on this visible planet you had been guide, philosopher, and friend, and whom you had not treated with too much consideration or respect, if after that friend's decease he attempted to become your guide, philosopher, and friend, he would certainly be attempting to turn the tables upon you in a most unfair way, and in a way you would be justified in resenting. Life would not be worth living on these conditions. Therefore you may fairly take it for granted that until your spook has proved himself or herself very much wiser than you believe yourself to be you are

NOT BOUND TO ALLOW YOURSELF TO BE IMPOSED UPON.

Thus you perceive that Spiritualists are the most reasonable people on the face of the earth. If spooks can tell them anything to their advantage, good and well; if not —— dismiss the spook, or at least, ignore the proffered advice or information. At the same time you must not be rash. Never forget that you are an embodied, while the spook is a disembodied, spirit. There is a vast difference between an embodied and a disembodied spirit; and the advantage is undoubtedly with the latter, or, at least, ought to be. On the other hand, do not play pranks with the spooks. Do not question them idly on such subjects as "bonnets, lapdogs, and sweethearts." Let there be fair dealing on both sides and nothing but advantage can accrue to you. Yea, when your doctor has sorrowfully decided that you must yourself soon become a spook, by the aid of a powerful spook you may be able for some time longer to continue an embodied spirit.

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT EMIGRATE.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the report of the Minister of the Interior shows a decrease in the immigration returns of one-third during last year. In his report the Minister says: "It is unfortunate that our fellow countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland do not realise that by the comparative neglect of Canada as a field for emigration in recent years they are allowing the choicer lands of the Crown to fall into the hands of Scandinavians, Germans, Belgians, French, and people of other European nationalities."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Orders have been received at Devonport for the *Sharpshooter* torpedo gunboat to be prepared for sea at once. In a fortnight's time she is to leave for Gibraltar, returning home in order to further test her Belleville tubular boilers, which have been the subject of so much discussion recently.

Advices from Guayaquil state that a general amnesty has been declared in Ecuador.

The Queen has forwarded, through Sir Fleetwood Edwards, a donation of £25 towards the expenses of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society's show at Bournemouth.

THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION.

A SHOW OF NO IMPORTANCE.

The Amsterdam Exhibition is opened. As I drive through the narrow streets of the old town on the Amstel, rows of windows blink at me with dull, expressionless eyes, as if awakening from a long undisturbed sleep, and the carriage thunders with a dull and hollow sound over the wooden drawbridges spanning the oily-looking canals stagnating beneath, while the leafy avenues wave their green crowns overhead as we rattle and jolt along the unevenly paved quays. Everything seems to be built as a pitfall for the unwary passer-by: cunningly-concealed cellars yawn under his very feet, sudden corners jut out upon him with unexpected recurrence; cornices threaten overhead, with merchandise in suspense in mid air, and while he is full of agreeable expectancy of receiving the hanging contents on his head, dogs, emerging suddenly from under heavily laden barrows, snap at his nether limbs, so that, like the chameleon, he has to continue his peregrinations with one eye looking upwards and the other looking down. But I must despair of giving an exact picture of this old-fashioned and leisurely civilization, for he who has just escaped from the all-pervading influence of the overpowering unlovely turmoil of the busy streets of London requires to convert his spirit and clothe his soul in the sober Sunday black and stovepipe hat, innocent of all flighty curves, of the burly Dutch burgher, and steep his mind in aspects of life generated by plentiful portions of "rookvleesch" and libations of "Amstel bier." Then the

SIGHT "VROUWS" OF COMFORTABLE GIRTH

and elephantine tread rise to dignity in your eyes; bright-eyed, fresh-coloured country girls, with hair coiled close under casque of solid gold, become as desirable as they are to square-built Piet and Jan yonder, whose hearts beat quicker under their scarlet waistcoats as they shift their broad black felt hats more rakishly on one side, and twirl their knotted sticks with increased agility before the ravished eyes of their lady-loves. But here we are before the big and cumbrous Rycksmuseum of solid, utilitarian, ugly red stone, and behind this we find the "Tentoonstelling voor Hotel en Reiswezen," like a child behind the apron of its mother, has taken its stand. There is great excitement as the ponderous family coaches of unvarnished black, drawn by long-tailed, rough-haired horses, pour forth whole families, even as far as the third and fourth generation at a time; there is intense solubility on the part of the Dutch Mrs. Gamps as they clamour for "the house with the red door, cabmin," and "the house with the green door, cabmin," in their choicest Sunday go-to-meeting Dutch. An anxious Irishman once inquired before a battle of his chief, "Will it be man to man, or helter-shkelther, gineral?" and our reception is decidedly of the latter description, as we file in through a long, straggling sort of grounds, garnished with haphazard grassplots, with factory chimneys looming over some kind of nondescript wooden structure on the right, bearing the proud name of "Worldsbazar," with a kind of a mute, deprecating, and apologetic air—a kind of "Please, gentlemen, it isn't my fault." And now we are all agog for the "*Solennial* opening in one of the rooms near the *mean* entrance," as the official programme has it, but wedging our way

THROUGH THE STRUGGLING MASS OF HUMANITY,

we are in the room reserved for the press. A press there certainly was, but not of the kind we expected, and as I fight my way out into the fresh air I look in vain for the "*Assisting Committee*" indicated by the programme. Meanwhile, inside were "grate doins." The burgomaster started by complimenting the committee, the president of the committee rambled along to the effect of "a poor thing, but mine own." Then the head master of ceremonies forcibly decorated the president and vice-president of the exhibition, which was then declared open. So this was the far-famed world's exhibition! Well, well! In a country where cheeses are round and women are flat, probably exhibitions do not have to answer the same requirements as with us. The façade is a flimsy-looking wooden structure, suitable enough for the wings of a theatre, but I should be afraid of its coming about my ears. Inside there is desolation, save for a few spots that remain green in my memory. In the British section I am told there are forty-seven exhibitors. I did not count twenty. The whole exhibition is *rechauffé*, and, like *Punch* in his advice to people about to marry, to those who think of going to Amsterdam I say emphatically, "Don't!"

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is exceedingly probable that, acting on the advice of his friends, Lord Selborne will at once apply for the writ of summons to the House of Lords. This step, however, will not expedite the issue of the writ for West Edinburgh, which must now await the report of the committee appointed to-day.

In the division last evening on the motion for the appointment of the Committee the Conservative party was equally divided, 99 voting with the Government for the motion and 99 against. Among the former were Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Matthews, Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. George Curzon, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Forwood, Sir John Gorst, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Walter Long, Sir John Mowbray, Sir Charles Pearson, Sir Matthew Ridley, and Mr. Stuart Wortley. Among the minority were Mr. Jackson, Baron De Worms, Mr. J. W. Lowther, Sir W. Hart Dyke, Sir William Walrond, Sir A. Rollit, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Sir William Houldsworth, and Mr. Addison.

The whole of the Liberal party, with eight exceptions, voted for the motion. The exceptions were: Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Roby, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Byles, Mr. Kearley, Mr. Randell, and Mr. Charles Shaw, who voted in the minority. The bulk of the Anti-Parnellites voted with the Government, but seven of them—Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Crean, Mr. Crilly, Mr. T. B. Curran, and Mr. Tully—voted in the minority. Mr. Chamberlain took with him into the Opposition lobby all the Liberal Unionists but two—Mr. Henry Hobhouse and Mr. A. Cross—both of whom voted for the Government.

Sir James Carmichael's claim to the Earldom of Hyndford, the Viscounties of Inglisberry and Nemphlar, and the Barony of Carmichael, is disputed by Sir W. C. J. Carmichael-Anstruther, of Carmichael House, Lanarkshire, who owns the Hyndford estates. It is not generally known that the cause of the Earldom of Hyndford's becoming dormant was the death without issue of Barbara Grant, the famous heroine of "Catriona," who married the fifth Earl of Hyndford. On her husband's death the Earldom went to his unmarried brother, but there was no further heir with a clear right. The peerages to which Sir Herbert Maxwell is said to be the heir are the Earldom of Nithsdale and the Baronies of Maxwell, Eskdale, and Carlyle. All these peerages, however, are attainted.

The official announcement of the conferring of a peerage on the late Speaker, under the title of Viscount Peel of Sandy, having appeared in last night's *Gazette*, the writ for Warwick and Leamington will be applied for to-morrow.

Mr. J. W. Maclure will on Tuesday next undertake to move the motion that the House of Commons do adjourn over Derby Day.

The Irish Agricultural Organization Company is progressing—if not actually by leaps and bounds, at any rate much faster than its most sanguine promoters ever expected. Only established a few months, it has already got sixty-four branches, and in one small district in Munster its members saved four thousand pounds in cash (how much in quality we dare not say) by buying its manures from the association stores. Mr. Horace Plunkett, M.P., the founder of the company, may well be hailed as one of the benefactors of his country.

In aid of the funds of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children a lecture on Göethe's "Faust" is to be given to-day at St. James's-square by Mr. W. Copland Perry.

Persons suffering from sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, are asked to try one phial of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Is. 1½d.

THE TAKING OF THE MALAKAND PASS.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Having the good fortune to be on the Headquarters Staff of the Chitral Relief Force, I was present during the whole of the action of April 3, when our troops stormed and took the Malakand Pass. The outline details have no doubt long since reached the English papers, and I may dispense with the geographical information and lists of figures which usually clog the descriptive powers of the writer of history. A brief description of the scene of the action must, however, be given. The valley is in the shape of a horseshoe, about three miles long, and some 700 yards wide. It is bounded on three sides by high, precipitous hills from 1,000 to 1,500 ft. high, the end near Durgai, where we were encamped, being perfectly open. At the end furthest from Durgai the Malakand Pass leads up over the western side of the ridge of hills, a mere mule track 2 feet wide. During the action there were no enemy upon the eastern hills. At 7.30 A.M. we heard that a reconnoitring party of the Guides Cavalry, which had advanced up the valley, had been fired on. The 2nd Brigade were ordered to advance from Durgai, the 1st Brigade being in support near the "ziardt" (graveyard) of Durgai. When we entered the valley, we found the whole side of the western hills lined with "sangas," breastworks of stone, rising tier above tier on the precipitous sides of the hills, after the manner of the boxes in a theatre. They were admirably placed, each one commanding the one beneath it, and were filled with the enemy, who numbered probably from 10,000 to 12,000. The whole side of the hills was covered with flags and banners, and the swords of the fanatics in the sangas flashed as they waved them in the sun. The Guides Infantry were sent to creep up the slope of the western hills from the Durgai extremity and dislodge the enemy. This duty they performed admirably, taking sanga after sanga with rifle-fire and severe hand-to-hand fighting. Meanwhile the 4th Sikhs ascended the hills higher up the valley. Our guns took up their position first on the eastern slopes, and consisted of Nos. 3 and 8 Mountain Batteries, two Maxim guns, and the Dera Jat Native Battery. Our guns opened fire from their first position at 9.25, and

MADE MOST EXCELLENT PRACTICE

at a range varying from 2,200 to 2,700 yards. It was marvellous to see the way in which the shrapnel was pitched right on to the top of the hills, in among the villages. When the gunners got the range of the sangas, shell after shell was poured into them with deadly accuracy. I saw through my field-glasses four men carrying a dead or wounded man out of a sanga, when in came a shell and stretched them all in a heap. The fanatics fought mostly pluckily, considering that they were not all armed with fire-arms, the remainder heaving down huge rocks, while one man actually used a sling. At about eleven o'clock orders were sent to the 1st Brigade to advance to within half a mile of the End, and the guns moved on to their second position up the valley. An hour later the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Gordons were ordered to climb up the steer sides of the hills and rush the "sangas," while the Guides continued to work along the crest, which they had now gained; and the Bedfords, 60th Rifles, and 37th Dogras worked up the sides of the hills from the shut-in end of the valley, meeting with a stubborn resistance. It was a magnificent sight to see the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Gordons climbing steadily up and up the declivity in the blazing sun, amid a shower of rocks and bullets from the enemy, while our guns fired shells over their heads into the sangas. An incident occurred during this ascent which is worthy of notice. A young officer of the Gordons climbing up ahead of his men reached the village at the top of the pass some way in advance. We saw four men rush out at him with swords, but he fired three shots with his revolver and then scuttled down the hill back to his men amid a volley of rocks and stones. One fanatic rushed down upon the ascending King's Own Scottish Borderers with nothing in his hands except a red and white banner, and was dropped at 30 yards. During this time our guns had moved to their third and last position, and fired their last shots as our various ascending parties reached the top. With ringing cheers our troops rushed through the villages and pursued the enemy down the slopes on the other side. At two o'clock the Malakand Pass was taken.

SPRING MADE PERFECT.

"THE LABURNUMS DRIP GOLD."

Just now Chiswick is well worth a visit. Probably in all England there is no more gorgeous sweep of many-tinted verdure and blossom than is to be seen on either side of the narrow lane that runs between the famous Devonshire meadows and the grounds of the equally well-known Devonshire House. The lilacs of Devonshire House are now in full bloom, and the view from the Kew side of the little bridge near the lodge of Grove Park Farm is one of which no words can convey an adequate description. Passing out of Old Chiswick, on the left stretch the Devonshire Meadows, a blaze of gold, dandelions and buttercups, and dotted here and there with grand trees in their spring dress of delicate green. A sturdy old hedge guides the wayfarer to the bridge. From this gentle eminence there sweeps a mammoth bank of glorious colour. Overtopping the brick walls are the lilacs, lilacs of probably every colour that is known to the botanist, ranging as they do from deep blue to a pale rice white. Pink, pale blue, lilac proper, purple, heliotrope, a dozen bleuds and shades are to be seen. Over these the laburnums drip gold; still higher the chestnuts hold their candles to the sky, and crowning all tower the elms dressed in pale green, the whole forming an immense bank of manifold shades of green, white, gold, and lilac, worth any one's while to make a long journey to see. Unfortunately lilacs last only a few days, and their splendour is now at its height. Farther along the lane, between the river and the highway, is a very fine fruit and flower garden now in full bloom so far as the fruit trees are concerned, although it is an off-season for flowers, the lilies of the valley and single narcissi being pretty well disposed of by this time, and other flowers not quite in bloom. This year there will be no English grown wallflowers. The severe frost of last winter killed them all, it is said, and England will have to depend on a foreign-grown supply.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT TO-DAY.

COLONEL W. A. ROBERTS.

In the case of Colonel William Arthur Roberts, the Official Receiver reported that the debtor had lodged a proposal for a scheme of arrangement providing for the payment of a composition of ten shillings in the pound to the creditors, four shillings to be paid forthwith, and the balance to be secured by the debtor setting aside £300 per annum out of his salary as chief constable in the Metropolitan Police force. The liabilities amount to £6,209.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 9 A.M.—Bournemouth, W., fine; Ilfracombe, W., fine; Portsmouth, N., dull; Plymouth, N.W., fine; Southampton, W., dull; Weymouth, N.W., fine; Aberystwith, N.W., overcast, sea choppy; Barmouth, N.W., fine, sea calm; Queenborough, N.W., dull; Herne Bay, N.W., dull; Ramsgate, N.W., dull; Dover, W., sea smooth, overcast, probable passage good; Cromer, N.W., cloudy, 56; Lowestoft, N., cloudy, 54; Ipswich, Harwich, dull; Colchester, Southend, Newmarket, fine; Brighton, N.W., fine, dull, sea smooth, 61; Eastbourne, N.E., fine, sea calm, 62; Hastings, N.E., fine, some clouds, sea calm, 63; Worthing, N.E., fine, but dull, sea calm, 60; Llanduduo, cloudy, dry, fresh breeze, S.W., sea calm.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To Egypt by Austrian packet; to Australia (parcel mails). Evening: To Canada, Turk's Islands, &c., via Londonderry, to Japan and China via Vancouver; to Constantinople and Smyrna via Marseilles (parcel mails).

MAILS DUE.—From United States, &c., via Queenstown; from India and Egypt, via Brindisi.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Ethiopia*, from Glasgow for New York; the *Albert*, *Edith*, *Swift*, or *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Juno* or *Tacso*, from Hull for Drontheim; the *Rona* or *Thorso*, from Leith for Copenhagen and Christiansand; the ——, from Southampton for Havre.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
Prices: 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 3/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers, Everywhere.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

The Queen will not visit Aldershot until her return from Balmoral, which will be about the second week in June.

The Prince of Wales, who goes to Warwick to-morrow, will be back on Monday, and on the next day will receive Nasrulla Khan, the Ameer's son, on his arrival in London.

The Princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales will leave Marlborough House to-morrow for Sandringham. They have all felt the effect of the abnormal heat, and are glad to get a change to the cool breezes of Norfolk. The Princess comes up again on Tuesday next to hold the fifth and last Drawing Room of the season on Wednesday.

The Princess of Wales has seen a good deal of her grandson, Prince Edward of York, during her stay in town. The young Prince is a great pet of the Princesses, and he has been brought every day to Marlborough House to be wheeled about the gardens with his aunts and grandmother. The Princess of Wales walks by the side of his perambulator, and the little Prince seems to know her quite well. The Duke and Duchess of York returned to York House yesterday from their visit to Sheffield, loaded with presents in steel and ironwork, and other Sheffield products.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to come up to Marlborough House to-day to stay a couple of nights.

The Duke of Coburg will preside this evening at the annual dinner of the officers of the Royal yachts at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole.

The Emperor William is to arrive at Cowes in his yacht on Saturday, August 3, and he will stay there for a week, proceeding on Saturday, the 10th, to Lowther Castle, Westmorland, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale. The Imperial yacht will go round from Cowes to Newcastle, where the Emperor will embark on his return to Germany.

According to the *Neue Freie Presse* the Empress of Austria will pass several weeks at a watering-place in Upper Hungary, and will not go to Carlsbad this season.

The Crown Princess Stephanie is expected to arrive on the 16th inst. at Laxenburg, near Vienna, at the conclusion of a long and interesting tour in the East.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, who has been deputed by the German Kaiser to convey a field-marshal's bâton to the Emperor Francis Joseph, will arrive in Vienna to-day, accompanied by General von Schlieffen, Chief of the Staff, and several Imperial aides-de-camp.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has postponed her departure from Floors Castle, Kelso, and with the Duke of Roxburghe and Lady Margaret Innes Kerr, is expected at Chesterfield-gardens on Friday.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane leave Harcourt House this week for Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, and will not return to London until the middle of June. His lordship has been appointed to represent her Majesty as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Marchioness of Headfort has arrived at 46, Belgrave-square, from Florence, accompanied by Lord Headfort, Lady Beatrix Taylour, and Miss Wilson Patten.

The Earl of Lonsdale's steam yacht is being prepared at Cowes to convey her owner to Kiel next month for the opening of the Baltic Canal, when he is to be the guest of the German Emperor.

The Earl of Dudley has taken a house in Carlos-place for a short term. Lord Dudley has purchased No. 22, St. James's-place, but it is not yet ready for occupation.

The Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe have arrived at Wharncliffe House, Curzon-street, for the season, from Wortley Hall, the family seat in Yorkshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Raincliffe and the Ladies Denison have arrived at the Earl of Londesborough's house in Grosvenor-square for the season. The Earl and Countess of Londesborough are residing at Londesborough Park, their seat in the East Riding.

Viscount Peel will in future probably reside at Drayton Castle, the old family home, about three miles from Tamworth. The old manor house was a timbered structure, and formerly belonged to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. In 1390 it passed into the hands of the Staffords, and later on became the residence of the Countess of Essex, mother of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, and afterwards of the Earl of Essex, who was the Parliamentary General. Mr. Peel bought it in 1790 from the first Marquis of Bath. The Queen visited the great Sir Robert Peel here in 1841. The present house is a handsome modern mansion, built in the Elizabethan style, and is noted for its portrait gallery.

Lady Drummond Wolff, wife of the British Ambassador to Spain, arrived in Paris yesterday from Madrid. She will stay some time for the benefit of her health.

The Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P., and Mrs. Curzon have arrived at 5, Carlton House-terrace for the season.

Mrs. Finch and Miss Inez Finch have arrived at 18, Cadogan-place for a few days from Burley-on-the-Hill.

The School of Art Needlework in Exhibition-road was thronged yesterday by a succession of distinguished visitors on the occasion of the opening of the annual sale by Princess Christian, who arrived with her daughter, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, punctually at half-past two, and presided personally over the chief stall throughout the heat and fatigue of a semi-tropical afternoon.

The Duchess of Albany, attended by Sir Robert Collins and Miss Maxwell, made her appearance somewhat later in the day, and went the round of all the tempting stalls, making many purchases. The Countess of Yarborough, the Countess of Morley, Lady Ribblesdale, Lady Hillingdon, Lady Newton, Lady Deerhurst, Lady William Cecil, Lady Henry Gordon-Lennox, the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, and the Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon were among the most active of the aristocratic saleswomen, and will persevere in their labours until Friday evening.

The Queen having commanded the attendance of Herr Eduard Strauss and the Vienna Court Orchestra at Windsor Castle on Friday evening next, the performance announced for that evening at the Imperial Institute will not take place. The Royal Hungarian Band will, on this occasion, play at the Institute in the place of the Strauss Orchestra, and the reserved seats already purchased may be retained. All money paid for reserved seats will, however, if desired, be returned, or the tickets will be exchanged for those for other seats on any subsequent evening, at the option of purchasers. The Strauss Orchestra will play at the Imperial Institute as usual on Friday afternoon, from 4.30 until 6 P.M.

Among the speakers at the annual meeting of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, 10, Buckingham-street, Strand, at the Hôtel Métropole, next Friday, at 5.30, will be the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of Stepney, the Earl of Erroll, and Mr. Albert Spicer, M.P. The Duchess of Albany will preside.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Barrington Kennett, who has been appointed a member of the Royal Bodyguard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, retired from the army in 1883. He served with the 51st Light Infantry in the Jowaki campaign of 1877, and went through the Afghan war of 1878-80.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hornsby-Drake, who has also been made a member of the Royal Bodyguard, obtained his commission in 1864. He served with the Madras Cavalry throughout the Afghan war of 1878-80. He also acted as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General with the Burmese expedition of 1886-87.

Mr. Herbert Ward, M.A., who has been appointed an inspector of schools, has for the last three years been Classical Tutor of the Borough-road Training College. He is twenty-nine years of age, and was educated at Bradford Grammar School and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated with a first in Classics in 1889.

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SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

BILLIARDS UNDER NEW CONDITIONS.

A WORD ABOUT THE GAME AND THE PNEUMATIC CUSHION

In so popular a game as billiards any invention that promises to assist the player is certain to attract attention and to create discussion. This is so, perhaps, to a more marked extent with billiards than with any other game of skill, and principally because, practically, the billiard table and its accessories have stood still for a good many years. The game has an ancient flavour. During one of Antony's enforced spells of absence from her side, Cleopatra said to her favourite attendant—

Let us to billiards:
Come Charmian.

From this it need not be concluded that the game of billiards was invented by the Egyptians, fertile in invention as that now degenerate people once were. It was Shakspeare who wrote the lines. Whether or not Shakspeare was an amateur billiard champion has not been known to a certainty, but it is comforting to reflect that he knew something about the game, as he did about nearly everything else. The origin of the game is shrouded in mystery that for density would hold its own with a London fog of the first class. For the benefit of posterity it is described by present-day writers as "a well-known indoor game of skill, played on a rectangular table with ivory balls, which are driven into pockets or against each other according to certain defined rules." The description is accurate, but without the rules might make a heap of trouble for posterity. According to Cotton's "Compleat Gamester," published in 1674, the game of billiards was first played in Italy. Upon the word of the same authority it was also first played in Spain. This difference of opinion between Cotton and Cotton rather puts Cotton out of court as an authority upon the origin of the game. Curiously enough writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had a way of ascribing the origin of the game to some other nationality than their own. English writers have ascribed it upon several countries, among them Germany, whence it was taken to France and improved. French writers, on the other hand, say that the game was imported from England and for the benefit of Le Grand Monarque. In spite of the fact that he was the State, and in his own opinion the greatest man in the world,

LOUIS XIV. GREW OLD, LIKE ORDINARY MEN.

Having taken on years and flesh like ordinary men he begat a dislike for such exercise as common people indulged in; but as it was necessary for him to take a certain amount of exercise or seek the seclusion of a bed, one of his physicians hit upon the expedient of importing from England the game of billiards. Of the game his imperious Majesty became exceedingly fond, which shows that even Louis le Grand was far more easily satisfied, so far as the game of billiards is concerned, than the humblest subject of her Majesty would be to-day. In the time of Louis the billiard cushion of rubber was a thing undreamt of. In those days they played with maces. A few years later before cues without tips were introduced. The man who, in those days, had the misfortune to put "side" upon a ball would have been disemboweled and otherwise maltreated for having made a compact with the devil. When the game was first played in England the table was square, unless the room did not permit of such a shape, when it was made to fit the room. This shows how much less exacting our ancestors were than their descendants are, or how much they had to learn of the game of billiards. In the last century the game was, for that period, popular in England. That is to say, no town was without its table, and tables were to be found in many private houses the heads of which possessed sporting proclivities. Of course, as the years flew the table and other appurtenances of the game were improved, but it was not until late in the present century that the improvements were such as to enable the most skilful players to make runs that would now pass without a word of comment. Men who are not yet old will remember when a run of 200 at the spot-barred game staggered all beholders. Fifty years ago and less, the English table, much as it is to-day, was to be found in all the English-speaking world.

THE FRENCH USED A SMALL SMALLER TABLE,

and ultimately discovered the pockets. The Americans followed in their footsteps, but slowly. Thirty years ago they played upon a table 10 ft. by 5, with four pockets—none in the middle. Then they eliminated the pockets, but retained the size. The latter was gradually reduced, first to 9 ft. by 5, then to 9 by 5, and finally, as a rule, to 8 by 4. Oddly enough, while reducing the size of the table, they retained the old size of the balls, and, to one who is accustomed to play upon the English table, the small size of the American balls and the large size of the balls, 2⅜ in., seem to make a ridiculous combination. We all know the English table of to-day. It is, in small particulars, an improvement upon the table of twenty years ago, just as the tips of the cues, the cues themselves, and the chalk are better; but in twenty years or more there has been no improvement to make billiard players,

PROFESSIONALS AS WELL AS AMATEURS, PONDER AND TALK

and wonder if a new era for billiards had not arrived; at least, nothing of this sort has happened until quite recently. Everybody seems to be agreed that the slate bed cannot be improved. So far, so good. Everybody has not been agreed that the rubber cushions could not be improved. The makers might say, but have they not been improved? They have, but it might be added only in a minor and an expensive way, that is, expensive to the buyer. Taken all the year round, the climate of England leaves comparatively little to be desired, in spite of the grumblers. But it is death to billiard cushions. And if the winters of England turn a rubber cushion into something that has about as much spring in it as so much wood, think of the condition of such a cushion in Canada, where the thermometer sometimes registers 40 deg. below zero? And billiard cushions cost money—as much as 25 guineas a set. For years many men and clever men have spent weeks and months and longer periods in efforts to devise something which would have the elasticity of rubber, and at the same time be impervious to climatic influences. All things come to him who waits if the man who waits has energy, perseverance, and brains. It was the good fortune of a *Pall Mall* representative to see an invention, before it was patented, that, in the opinion of John Roberts, will revolutionize the game of billiards. When Dunlop invented the pneumatic tyre for bicycles the manufacturers of solid tyres laughed. Then they growled. Then they fought against the invention, and afterwards, like wise men, they capitulated. It is not likely that they will fight against the invention that the world's champion at billiards says will revolutionize the game, though it may reduce their profits, although that is by no means certain, as if billiard-tables can be turned out at a much lower price than at present their sale will be vastly increased. The new billiard cushion is on the

SAME PRINCIPLE AS THE PNEUMATIC BICYCLE TYRE.

Its principal ingredient, instead of rubber, is air, and this can be so manipulated that the winter climate of England or of any other country cannot affect it. The pneumatic cushion is so simple that, upon grasping the idea, one naturally says, "Why was it not invented before?" That is always the way with inventions that at once appeal to us as being uncommonly clever. But in addition to being uncommonly clever they are very simple. Five months ago, when nothing was known about the pneumatic cushion except by the inventor and a few friends, John Roberts had his private billiard table fitted with it. When the ordinary cushions were upon the same table there was a fire burning in the room from November until April. This last winter no fire was lighted in the room. The cushions were tested a few days ago and were exactly in the same condition as when they were fitted to the table. The cold weather had nothing to feed upon. The pneumatic cushion is a very thin circular tube of rubber, covered with fine linen. It can be pumped full of air in less than a minute, and exhausted in the same amount of time. It can be made fast or slow, according to the air pressure. The cushion is the lowest that has ever been played upon, and the rails to which it is fixed are made quite fast, so that holding the cue horizontally a good grip can be obtained upon the ball. This is an advantage which will at once appeal to all billiard players. The pace, as stated, can be regulated by the air pressure. There is still another advantage, and a striking one: When playing upon a table fitted with ordinary cushions, if a player makes a stroke in which

THE BALL MUST TAKE FOUR CUSHIONS

in order to reach the object ball it is necessary that the ball should leave each cushion at the natural angle. All billiard players know that very often the ball will leave three cushions at the natural angle, but that, after striking the fourth, and having lost much of its speed, it will leave the cushion almost in a straight line. With the pneumatic cushion the ball takes the natural angle at the fourth or fifth cushion just as truly as at the first. The possibilities of the game, under the new conditions, are beyond estimate. The demand for the cushion is already beyond the supply, but more will be known about it when its value is tested at Manchester, where Roberts and Diggle begin playing a match of 24,000 points, Roberts conceding 8,000, on May 20.

INFLUENZA can be ARRESTED by using RIGGOLOTS' MUSTARD LEAVES. Have one in the house at once. Beware of cheap, useless imitations. Sold by all chemists.

THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

SURREY v. ESSEX.

A FINE VICTORY FOR THE CHAMPION COUNTY.

The Surrey eleven gave a fine display of batting at the Oval yesterday against Essex, scoring 448 in their first innings, of which number Abel contributed 217, and Holland 73, the eastern county requiring 169 runs to save the innings defeat and six wickets to fall. There was a remarkable change in the state of the weather this morning, a cold wind blowing from the north-west which made it rather unpleasant for the few spectators who were present to witness the last stage of the match. It was nearly twenty minutes to twelve when the game was resumed, the not outs, Burns and McGahey, facing the bowling of Lockwood and Richardson. Twelve runs were added in twenty minutes, when Burns, in attempting to profit his face from a rising ball from Richardson, unluckily let his bat fall on his wicket. Hailey, who followed, only made a 4, when Richardson clean bowled him. Freeman came in next, but had a very brief stay, a sharp catch by the wicket-keeper standing back bringing about his downfall. McGahey was the only batsman to play with any confidence, and he took out his bat for 21. The others gave a very poor display, and the innings was brought to a close at twenty minutes to one for 92, leaving Surrey easy winners by an innings, with 125 runs to spare.

SOMERSET.—Second Innings.
170 for 3 wickets

WARWICKSHIRE.—Second Innings.
155 for 4 wickets

ESSEX.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. H. G. Owen, b Richardson	2	Freeman, c Wood, b Lockwood	25
Mr. C. J. Kortright, b Smith	10	Russell, c Wood, b Lockwood	0
Mr. G. F. Higgins, c Brockwell, b Richardson	19	Mead, not out	0
Carpenter, c Abel, b Lockwood	145	Pickett, run out	0
Burns, b Richardson	10	Extras	2
Mr. McGahey, b Hayward	10	Total	251
Mr. H. Hailey, st Wood, b Smith	0		

ESSEX.—SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. H. G. Owen, b Richardson	2	Freeman, c Wood, b Lockwood	3
Carpenter, b Lockwood	0	Russell, b Lockwood	0
Mr. C. J. Kortright, c Read, b Lockwood	22	Mead, b Lockwood	6
Mr. G. F. Higgins, b Lockwood	8	Pickett, b Richardson	3
Burns, hit wicket, b Richardson	15	Extras	4
Mr. C. McGahey, not out	21	Total	92
Mr. H. Hailey, b Richardson	4		

SURREY.—FIRST INNINGS.

Abel, c Hailey, b Mead	217	Mr. Key, b Pickett	13
Hayward, c Russell, b Kortright	3	Smith, run out	0
Read, Mr., c Russell, b Mead	19	Richardson, b Pickett	4
Lockwood, c Owen, b Mead	0	Wood, not out	2
Holland, c Freeman, b Carpenter	123	Extras	15
Brockwell, b Pickett	14	Total	448
Street, b Pickett	21		

WARWICKSHIRE v. DERBYSHIRE.

This match was continued at Birmingham to-day. At 12.30 Warwickshire, in their second innings, had scored 118 for four wickets; W. Quaife out, 57.

WARWICKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. H. W. Bainbridge, c Davidson, b Hulme	11	Devey, l b w, b Davidson	9
Quaife (W.), c Washbrook, b Hulme	8	Barnes, not out	3
Santall, c Davidson, b Hulme	0	Pallett, b Davidson	3
Quaife (W. G.), c Storer, b Evans	29	Barton, c Hulme, b Davidson	10
Lilley, b Davidson	129	Extras	5
Law, c Sugg, b Walker	8	Total	369
Mr. J. Rhodes, c Sugg, b Walker	0		

WARWICKSHIRE.—SECOND INNINGS.

Quaife (W.), not out	49	Law, run out	22
Santall, b Davidson	1	Extras	4
Quaife (W. G.), b Hulme	5	Total	76

DERBYSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. S. H. Evershed, b Pallett	37	Sugg, (W.) c Bainbridge, b Santall	2
Mr. L. G. Wright, b Devey, b Santall	91	Evans, b Pallett	5
Bagshaw, c Bainbridge, b Pallett	1	Malthouse, not out	1
Chatterton, b Pallett	70	Mr. G. G. Walker, c Bainbridge, b Pallett	0
Storer, c Law, b Pallett	5	Extras	9
Hulme, c Barnes, b Pallett	9	Total	234
Davidson, c Davey, b Pallett	15		

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY v. SOMERSETSHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. F. Mitchell, c R. Palairet, b Nichols	191	Mr. W. W. Lowe, c Robson, b Woods	6
Mr. C. E. M. Wilson, b Bicknell	13	Mr. G. G. Raw, not out	22
Mr. H. F. Symes-Thompson, b Woods	25	Mr. J. Purrough, c R. Palairet, b Bicknell	25
Mr. S. F. Bruce, b Woods	0	Mr. J. P. Gaisler, l b w, b Bicknell	0
Mr. R. A. Studd, c L. Palairet, b Woods	20	Extras	9
Mr. W. M. Hemmingway, b Nichols	5	Total	330
Mr. W. G. Druce, c Wickham, b Robson	67		

SOMERSETSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. L. Palairet, l b w, b Wilson	93	Mr. D. L. Evans, b Wilson	0
Mr. R. Palairet, c sub, b Low	5	Nichols, c Lowe, b Gaisler	0
Sloman, b Wilson	48	Mr. J. Bicknell, not out	4
Clapp, b Wilson	0	Rev. A. P. Wickham, b Wilson	9
Mr. A. G. Robertson, c W. Druce, b Wilson	40	Extras	9
Robson, b Wilson	0	Total	221
Mr. S. M. Woods, c W. Druce, b Gaisler	12		

SOMERSETSHIRE.—SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. R. C. N. Palairet, b Mitchell	23	Mr. S. M. J. Woods, not out	104
Sloman, c sub, b Barrough	13	Extras	7
Clapp, not out	6	Total	148

LONDON NOON BETTING.
NEWMARKET STAKES.

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The Swan Syndicate (Limited), 30, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., invite subscriptions for the capital of the under-mentioned issue.

HANNAN'S STAR GOLD MINES

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Of which 25,000 are to be allotted as part of the purchase money, 5,000 are reserved, and 50,000 are now offered for public subscription at par, payable as follows—2s. on application, 5s. on allotment, 5s. one month after allotment, and the balance as may be required in calls not exceeding 5s. each.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire and work two important gold mining leases, Nos. 77 and 183, known as the "Star of the East," situated in the mining district of Kalgoorlie (formerly known as "Hannan's"), about 24 miles by direct road north-east of Coolgardie, with which it has telegraphic communication.

The leases adjoin each other. No. 77 contains 12 acres, and No. 183 6 acres, the combined area of the two properties being 18 acres.

"Kalgoorlie," or "Hannan's," is recognised as a rich gold-bearing country, the mines in the district including such well-known properties as "Hannan's Brown Hill," "Ivanhoe," "Lake-view," &c.

The property is situated in a remarkable belt of auriferous ground south-east of the township of Kalgoorlie. This belt is several miles in length and contains numerous lodes.

The British Coolgardie Prospecting Syndicate (Limited) recently sent their managing director, Mr. John H. Cordner-James, to Western Australia to investigate the conditions of the mining industry in that country, and also to select for them properties suitable for the profitable employment of capital. During his stay in Western Australia, Mr. Cordner-James visited the Kalgoorlie Field, and after personal examination of the property decided to acquire it on behalf of the Syndicate. In addition to the information received from Mr. Cordner-James the directors of the syndicate have since obtained, through their agent in Australia, an independent report from the well-known expert, Mr. William Thompson, M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., late Government Mineralogist, Queensland, and recently Mining Engineer in Western Australia of the Hampton Plains Estate (Limited).

A full copy of the report, which is dated 27th November, 1894, accompanies the prospectus. The following are extracts from the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Thompson:—

"The main lode in Lease 77 shows, where opened, a width of about 16 ft.; there is reason to believe that the full width has not yet been exposed. It has been driven on for 70 ft. at a depth of 65 ft., and in every case assays and pannings have given unusually good results. On the surface also where the reef has been cut into to a depth of 7 ft., at a distance of 78 ft. from the shaft, the return was 7 oz. 17 dwt. 1 gr. to the ton; 123 ft. distance from this point, at a depth of 55 ft., the return from the face of the drive was 11 oz. 12 dwt. 11 gr. to the ton; and from the cut put in beyond what had hitherto been considered the hanging wall, a large sample gave the high return of 31 oz. 10 dwt. 1 gr. Taking the average of all the samples for the whole length of the lode exposed, we get a return of 12 oz. 9 dwt. 17 gr. to the ton.

"Assuming the average width of the lode for the whole length exposed to be 6 ft., there are at present about 4,160 tons of ore in sight, and assuming that 5 ozs. per ton (of gold) will be recoverable by ordinary battery processes, we have available a gold value of about £73,000." . . .

Mr. Cordner James, Mining Engineer, A.M.Inst.C.E., Managing Director of the British Coolgardie Prospecting Syndicate (Limited), who examined the property in September last, in a letter to the directors of the syndicate, dated 28th January, 1895, states:—

"In reply to your inquiry whether the result of my examination of these leases in September last may be considered as confirming that of Mr. Thompson, as embodied in his report, I have the pleasure to lay before you the following information:—

"Mr. Thompson's description of the 'locality' of the leases agrees with my own observations.

"Regarding the 'lodes,' I was able to distinguish at least two distinct auriferous deposits running nearly parallel, having a general bearing of N. 40° W., and separated by a distance of about 160 ft.

"I was unable to determine exactly the nature of these deposits, which, although well known at Hannans, are quite different from the quartz veins which I examined in other parts of the goldfields.

"The belt in which they occur covers a large area. The ore is mainly silicious, of a ferruginous nature, and having an irregular banded structure. The deposit upon which the principal developments have been made appears to be confined to Lease No. 77, whilst the other appears in that lease and also in Lease No. 183.

"'Work done.' At the time of my visit the main shaft was sunk to a depth of 45 feet. The first level was started at a depth of 20 feet from the surface, and the second level 40 feet from the surface. In other respects I am fully able to confirm the statements regarding the 'workings,' and of the gold values of the deposit therein exposed, both as described in Mr. Thompson's report under this head; and I may state that in three important samples of ore taken from the main shaft workings by myself, my assay results were nearly double those obtained by Mr. Thompson. It was in view of the satisfactory result of my own examination, that I initiated on your behalf the negotiations for the purchase of this property, which have since been successfully completed."

Taking an annual production of only 5,000 tons of an average value of 5 oz. per ton, worth, say, £3 10s. per oz., and allowing at the high rate of £4 per ton for working expenses, this would give an annual profit of over £65,000. After the completion of the railway (already constructed to Southern Cross), the extension of which has been authorized and surveyed as far as Coolgardie, and the consequent reduction in charges, the working expenses should be reduced considerably below £4 per ton. It is expected that additional profits will result from the erection of a cyanide plant.

The vendors have fixed the price to be paid for the property at £60,000, payable as follows:—(1) £6,000 in cash; (2) £25,000 in fully-paid shares, and the balance in cash or fully paid shares, or partly in cash and partly in fully-paid shares, at the option of the directors. The company will not pay any expenses of the formation and promotion of the company other than the Government stamps and fees on registration and the cost of the transfer of the property to it. Of the shares offered for subscription, the directors have decided to appropriate 15,000 for providing working capital, reserving 5,000 shares to provide further working capital as required.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.: an agreement dated 10th May, 1895, between the British Coolgardie Prospecting Syndicate, Limited, and J. Martyn Milne, as trustee for the company, and an agreement dated 10th April, 1895, between the British Coolgardie Prospecting Syndicate, Limited, and T. S. Marshall.

Agreements have been entered into with third parties as to the promotion of the company and the subscription of its capital, to none of which the company is a party, and applicants for shares will be deemed to have notice of the contents of these, and to have waived their right, if any, to particulars thereof, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the company's bankers together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the bankers, solicitors, and brokers, and at the offices of the company.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

HOLDERS of BONDS and LONDON COMMITTEE'S CERTIFICATES of DEPOSITS with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and SHAREHOLDERS, are reminded that they must DEPOSIT their SECURITIES with BARING BROTHERS and Co. (Limited) on or before 10th JUNE, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the plan of reorganization, dated 14th March, 1895.

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Particulars of sale are in course of preparation, and (when ready) may be had of Charles Myline Barker, Esq., Solicitor, 15, Bedford-row, W.C.; Messrs. Bean Burnett, and Eldridge, Land Agents, 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C., or the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 35, Mount-street, London, W.

FREEHOLD SMALL FARM-HOUSE, 2 Cottages, good stables and buildings; 88 acres, 20 acres grass, all in good cultivation; ½-mile from Medstead Station, Hants; a mile of hard road frontage; immediate possession; bargain, £1,600.—Freehold Land Co., 68, Cheapside, E.C.

FREEHOLD PRIVATE RESIDENCE for SALE in South London, with coach-house, stable for two horses, man's room, &c.; within ten minutes by rail from London Bridge, Cannon-street, or Charing Cross; gravel soil, on elevation; about one acre of well-planted garden, conservatory, vinery, forcing house, &c. Price £4,000; £2,200 can remain at 3 per cent. Cost £5,000.—Address J. W. A., 365, Goldhawk-road, Hammersmith.

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$10,000

additional will be paid at space rates for stories of accepted value but which may not be awarded any of the twelve cash prizes.

The stories submitted in this competition are required to be "stories of mystery," in other words stories in which the mystery is not explained until the last chapter, in order that readers may be offered prizes for guessing the solution of the mystery in advance of its publication.

The stories must reach *The Chicago Record* at its office of publication, 181, Madison-street, Chicago, Ill., before Oct. 1, 1895, and the awards will be made as soon after that date as they can be read and judged.

For full information authors will address

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher, The Chicago Record, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

"The 'Pall Mall Magazine' for May contains an etching by Talberg. We believe that this is the first time an etching has been printed in a monthly Magazine with a large circulation. Of course, etchings have been published for years in the 'Magazine of Art' and the 'Art Journal,' while the 'Portfolio' was started solely for the purpose of issuing them. But it is pretty generally supposed that the 'Pall Mall's' circulation is equal to that of all three of the other publications combined. If this really is so, it is a feat on the part of the printers of the 'Pall Mall' which is truly remarkable. The obstacles have been numerous. To begin with, there is the expense of purchasing the etching plate and also the expense of and time necessary for printing it; this, to be sure, is only a commercial, though a very important, matter. But from the artistic side the hindrances are very much greater. First, it has been until lately extremely difficult to get really good electrotypes from an etching. We believe now that an electro shell is grown directly on the surface of the plate, which will produce a better result than any plaster cast. And a second difficulty is that of printing, even if the electrotypes are good; for etchings must be printed by hand; at least, we do not imagine that this plate, with its tint, was printed on any of the improved copper-plate presses, which so far are only an experiment. As there is no evidence that the plate has been printed out of England, we can only congratulate the proprietor and editors of the 'Pall Mall Magazine' upon accomplishing a piece of work which is more brilliant than they probably realize. In this May number, comparing it with the other magazines, they have given the public a good deal more than its money's worth."—DAILY CHRONICLE.

Begins a New Volume.

An Original Etching, "The Connoisseur," by A. TALBERG, forms the Frontispiece of the May Number.

THE MAY NUMBER

OF THE

PALL MALL MAGAZINE

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	Tons	H.P.	
OPHIR	6,910	10,000	May 17.
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ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	June 14.
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For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

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At the most northerly point of this Cruise the sun will be above the horizon at midnight.

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